

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LXV.]

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No. 18

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BIRTHS.

On April 10th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. JOSEPH, a son.

On April 10th at Shanghai, the wife of G. I. SHEKURY, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On April 11th at Shanghai, B. GRIGGS HOLT, representative, Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Shanghai, to Miss JESSIE FORMAN, of Erie, Penn. U.S.A.

DEATHS.

On March 17th, suddenly, at The Lake Lodge Wargrave, Berks, JESSIE MARIA HARRIET, widow of Sir NICHOLAS JOHN HANNEN, late H.B.M.'s Chief Justice and Consul-General for China, aged 61.

On April 10th, at Shanghai, THEO. GUIGNARD, aged 46 years.

On April 11th, at Shanghai, THEREZA DE JESUS DA COSTA, aged 5½ years.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The English Mail of 22nd March arrived, per the s.s. Delhi, on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

Two men were cangned by order of the Mixed Court on April 13th, and the Magistrate announced that the use of the bamboo rod would be resumed.

At a meeting of the Manchurian Railway Company on April 16th a proposal to borrow eighty million taels, debentures floated abroad, was sanctioned.

The total liabilities of the Colony on January 31st amounted to \$782,303.07. The assets were \$1,628,918.06. Therefore the balance of assets over liabilities is \$-66,615.06.

The *Universal Gazette* states that Collins, the man arrested for being in possession of bombs near Tientsin a couple of months ago, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

France will establish a consulate at Nanking within a short time. Mr. H. Feer, at present first interpreter at the Consulate-General at Shanghai, is likely to be appointed Vice-consul at Nanking.

The management of the South Manchuria Railway was handed over on April 1st by the military railway authorities to the South Manchurian Railway Company. The gross income per day is Y. 26,000.

The total receipts into the Treasury between the 1st and 31st January amounted to \$986,785.92, while the payments out for the same period were \$891,922.41, the amount of receipts over payments thus being \$94,863.51.

The Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' decoration has been granted to Major A. Chapman, V.D., Commandant Hongkong Volunteer Corps, while Bombadier A. E. Rogers of the same Corps has been granted the C.A.F. Long Service medal.

A message was received in town on April 15th that Mr. Hugh Arthur, the representative of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. at Wuchow, was violently assaulted by officials whilst making investigations in connection with the fore-shore question. After a severe struggle he effected his escape to the Police Station from which he was rescued by the Consular constable.

The *Shanghai Daily News* of April 8th says:—The attitude of Chinese towards foreigners in the native city leaves much to be desired at the present time. A lady who visited the city during the past week was stoned, and heard the epithet "yangkueize" used on all sides. But not only in the city has the Chinese attitude towards foreigners called for remark. The same lady, when riding down the maloo in a ricksha was deliberately slashed across the face with a whip by a Chinese mafioo. Unfortunately, she was unable, owing to the suddenness of the insult, to have her assailant arrested.

A combined memorial signed by the gentry, notables and merchants of Chihli, Shantung and Kiangsu provinces has been presented to the Throne through the Censorate, in which the memorialists strongly oppose the granting to foreigners of the contract for building the proposed Tientsin-Chinking Railway, and urging their ability to do the work themselves and at their own expense. In deference to the memorial the Emperor has deputed Lu Chuan-lin, Chief Minister of Finance, and Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hukwang provinces, to constitute a committee of ways and means, and if possible to allow the gentry concerned their desire. Comment is needless.

On the 17th April H.E. the Governor entertained a number of distinguished Chinese to dinner at Government House. The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai presented handsome embroideries on behalf of the Chinese community and read the Chinese address to His Excellency, to which Sir Matthew made a feeling reply.

It is fairly well known that the police of Hongkong have employed the system of finger prints to assist in the identification of prisoners. The results have been very satisfactory, and it is rather interesting to find that the science has been developed to meet peculiar local conditions. In one station it has been customary to take foot prints as well and as the lines on the skin of the soles of the feet can be classified in a similar manner this new aid in the detection of criminals is likely to be of some value.

It was formally announced in the Japanese 'Official Gazette' of April 2 that the Nippon Dai Hakuran-khai (Great Japanese Exhibition) will be opened at Tokyo on April 1, 1912, and will continue until October 31. At the same time the establishment was announced of an Exhibition Business-Bureau for the purpose of attending to all matters relating to the Exhibition. The staff of the Bureau is to comprise one of the Princes as Patron, a Vice-Patron (the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce), a President, a Chief Secretary, four Secretaries, five Engineers, and a number of minor officials. In addition, one hundred and ten experts are to be appointed as councillors.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the new road now in course of construction from the Magazine Gap Road, at a point about 3½ yards east of Inland Lot No. 1633, to the Peak Road at Queen's Gardens, shall henceforth be known as May Road; that the new road leading from the Peak Road at its junction with May Road to Conduit Road, shall be known as Queen's Gardens; and that the new road in extension of Conduit Road, from Inland Lot No. 1544 to Hatton Road at Victoria Battery, shall also be known as Conduit Road. Queen's Gardens and the extension of Conduit Road are now open for public traffic, and a further notification will be issued when May Road is similarly open.

Mr. F. A. Hazeland, the first magistrate's report on the cases which came under the cognizance of the Police Magistrate's Courts during 1906, is published in the *Gazette*. It shows that in a total of 13,871 cases there were 20,128 prisoners. Of these 16,910 males and 299 females were convicted and punished, while 2,351 males and 49 females were discharged. The number committed for trial at the Supreme Court was 61 males, while 19 males were committed to prison or detained pending the orders of H.E. the Governor. There were 185 males and 17 females bound over to keep the peace; 87 males and five females bound over to be of good behaviour; and 45 males and two females ordered to find security to answer any charge that might be brought against them. Of witnesses punished for preferring false charges or giving wilful false testimony there were two males and one female, while 95 cases in which males are charged remain undecided. Writs issued by the Magistrates during the year include 2,554 summonses for defendants, 42 summonses for witnesses; 247 arrest warrants; 3,298 search warrants; 281 warrants for entering gambling houses; and 32 Magistrates' Orders.

THE EDUCATION TROUBLES OF PORTUGAL.

(Daily Press, 15th April.)

There is more than meets the eye in the laconic telegram "The students of Portugal are on strike." This message, which was received in the Colony a few days ago, tells us that there is an education question in that country, and that it is stirring the people almost as fiercely as the same question does in England. Happily there is not the same sectarian strife in the Iberian kingdom. The differences of opinion are really concerned with too little education and too much education. Paradoxical as this may seem, it is nevertheless a fair description of the present state of affairs in that country. Portugal, to its shame, is one of the most illiterate nations of Europe. It is in the company of Russia and Turkey. And its wanderings from the paths of progress may be understood when it is remembered that about eighty per cent. of its population are illiterate. That represents one feature of the educational problem. It is felt that the schools should be opened to a larger proportion. An ignorant proletariat cannot be said to be a source of strength to any country, and enlightened Portuguese realize that if their country is to retain or improve its position the benefits of education must be showered more lavishly upon the populace. The schoolmaster must be abroad in the land before Portugal can receive the best that its citizens have to give, and not till education is more widespread can Portugal hope to take its place among the leading nations of Europe or the world. As to "too much education"—a contradiction in terms in face of the accepted axiom that no one can be overeducated—this applies to the overcrowding in the professional classes. It is asserted that the solitary university which Portugal possesses turns out too many barristers, doctors, and other professional men. Ordinarily, the law of supply and demand would regulate this. Once a profession became overcrowded, it would offer little inducement for men to enter it, and in course of time matters would be adjusted. But it is interference with the law of supply and demand that is said to be responsible for the dissatisfaction in Portugal. It is argued that the Government is induced to find positions for many of those professional men, and in consequence the country is saddled with numbers of unnecessary officials. Of course this is a complaint that is not confined to the most westerly country in Europe, and perhaps the argument is used more for political purposes than as a serious contribution to the discussion of the education question. A suggestion of such influence is undoubtedly at the bottom of the trouble in the university town of Coimbra. According to the Lisbon press, a certain gentleman, wishing to qualify as a doctor of law, sat for examination, but the Faculty would not allow him to pass. The students, recognising more than a coincidence in the fact that the gentleman belonged to the Republican party, promptly showed their resentment against the examiners. Their demonstrations became so hostile that the Government had to interfere, and matters have gone from bad to worse till now the students have resorted to a strike, that dangerous modern weapon of attack which is so popular and so often turns against its employers. Undoubtedly the students have a genuine grievance if merit is to be displaced by political influence, and though the way is by no means clear, it is hoped by all true patriots that Portugal will emerge from its political

strife into a purer atmosphere conducive to the higher individual life and the advancement of the State.

WASTE IN NORTH CHINA.

(Daily Press, April 16th.)

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WINGATE on the 17th December last read a valuable and instructive paper before the Royal Geographical Society, entitled "Nine Years' Survey and Exploration in Northern and General China." Perhaps one of his most valuable contributions to our knowledge of China is the discovery of how very little we really do know, and how much remains for us to learn. Yet if we desire to learn anything of the historical geography of China the time is but short, for under the present happy-go-lucky rule the whole of Northern China is undergoing a rapid transformation; and the transformation is one of decay rather than progress. This is the burden of all Col. WINGATE's observations, whether in North Chihli or in General China. There is, in fact, no more destructive people on earth than the Chinese, and unfortunately its present Government has neither the wish, nor perhaps the power to set a wholesome example. As a matter of policy the early emperors of the Manchu dynasty now on the throne desired as far as lay in their power to isolate the people, and deliberately looked on while the former avenues of traffic by land or water were falling into disuse and decay. Though the distinction between Chinese and Manchu has lost much of its former force, the evil example has reacted on the body of the nation, and the main obstacles to advance now come from the Chinese element in the population, who base it on the supposed teachings of their sages, especially CONFUCIUS. Visiting Jehol, Lieut. DOVE-TON remarks that the forests there will soon be a thing of the past. "Not so long ago the whole country between long. 117 degrees and 119 degrees, and from lat. 41 degrees right up to the Shiramuren (upper Liao) was dense forest. Now what is known as the 'Great Forest' covers an area of only about 100 square miles of the north-eastern corner between the sources of the Yinx Ho and the other small rivers hereabouts. To the west of a line drawn 5 miles from the source of Santao-Ho to the source of the Mena-kwei Kou, there are no forests, and only a few trees which the Chinese are fast cutting down." This is the complaint to be heard everywhere in North China, and which every foreign adviser without exception has told the Chinese of in season and out of season. It is indicative of the present decadence of the Government that notwithstanding that there are Chinese in high official stations who are quite ready to acknowledge the need for reform, officially not one word in depreciation of the wholesale waste going on under its eyes has been spoken.

Col. WINGATE speaks of the large amount of work that has been done in North China consequent on the events of 1900, and the subsequent occupation of Chihli. "Commercial geography and the geography of railways must also," he tells us, "for the next generation or two be given a prominent place in speaking about China; for though the Chinese are before everything else farmers, they are none the less one and all in their spare moments travellers, and buyers and sellers of goods." With the object of learning as much as possible Col. WINGATE was instrumental in extending his researches not only through the province of Chihli, but by means of his staff extended

them to the upper Yellow River, and through Outer Chihli. Messrs. McANDREW and KIRKPATRICK dropped down that river from Pao T'ao to Meng Hien, a distance of 880 miles, and with the exception of a few miles about the Lungmen Falls, where the fall and the rush of water renders the river impassable, carefully charted the entire distance. It is well to know that practically the whole of this section of the Yellow River is impassable for navigation of any sort. The Lungmen Falls are not passable even on the down stream. The trip overland through north Shansi brought the travellers through some of the most interesting historical ground in Asia, the district of Kwei-hwa-ch'eng having been the headquarters of the great MAOTUN, the powerful Emperor of the Hsiung Nus, who nearly succeeded in destroying under the early rulers of HAN the nascent Chinese Empire. So too Col. WINGATE made a heroic attempt to take off our disgrace with regard to the province of Anhwei which, for all that it is so close to Shanghai, has seldom been traversed by any foreigner capable of noting its characteristics. It was, he tells us, the difficulty of learning anything about Anhwei province, except along the banks of the Yangtse, that first determined him to make a reconnaissance in that direction: a small map of the province accompanies the paper. It was but a few months ago that the writer, struck, as Col. WINGATE was, by our total ignorance of the southern flank of the province, and indeed of the entire country west of the Tai Hu, made a short excursion into these regions. He found that his researches had been anticipated in many respects. Already many of the results of these journeys have been charted and published under the auspices of the British and Indian Governments, and we hope that the whole will be soon available. Another journey of interest little inferior to the others was undertaken in a journey from Tse-li Hien in northern Hunan to Shinau Fu and Wan Hien in Szechwan in search of a practical railway route. The result at which Colonel WINGATE reluctantly arrived was that none was feasible on the right bank of the Yangtse, an opinion in which, also from experience, the writer is compelled to acquiesce. Another subject of little less interest is the district of Wu Tai-shan in Eastern Shansi. This district has been well called the Mecca of Northern China, as it is the chief seat out of Tibet of that peculiar development of Buddhism known as Lamaism. Like everything else in Northern China Lamaism is in a state of decay. Here are situated the loftiest mountains in Eastern China. Previous explorers have estimated the height of the higher peaks at anything up to 13,000 feet. Colonel WINGATE reduces this to the more modest height of 10,000, quite sufficient, however, to render the range a conspicuous object in the country round.

As a conspicuous object in the scenery of the province these mountains suffer from one serious defect, and that is the permanent haziness of the atmosphere over these loess-covered regions, which unless under peculiar conditions of the atmosphere, completely shuts out the view of the peaks from the lower country. Regarding this peculiar haze, which is characteristic of North China generally, Col. WINGATE makes the curious statement that its cause is still partly unexplained. There never was any doubt as to the cause of the phenomenon. It is the result of the large expanse of loess all through these regions. Loess is one of the finest of soils, its particles being in fact so fine that they only become visible under strong magnification. The destructive ha-

bits of the Chinese, who relentlessly tear off the surface of the soil every particle of cover, even in their insane dislike of grass tearing up by the roots every green blade, causes the entire surface of the land to be swept by the strong gales to which Northern China is constantly subjected, with the result that the whole surface of the loess is being rapidly wind-denuded. A moderate estimate of the loss from this cause calculates the daily loss to the province of Chihli during the continuance of a dust storm, which often lasts from five days to a week, at 150,000 000 tons. So fine is this dust that these North-China dust storms are occasionally felt as far east as Yokohama.

Contrary to RICHTHOFEN's hypothesis that the body of the loess of China is continually growing under the action of these dust storms, all our evidence, and it is abundant, goes to show a very rapid disappearance under eolian action. Colonel WINGATE, who acknowledges that he is no geologist, makes a few lines lower down a startling admission. "The loess formation," he tells us, "is not easily accounted for. I have seen vertical walls of it at an elevation of 5,000 feet above sea level, with extensive beds of water-worn boulders, stones and shingle buried in the middle. How did they come there? RICHTHOFEN and his followers ask us to believe they were blown!" A reluctance to believe in any recent geological interchange of ocean and continent is at the root of the mental difficulty, which only exists in the imagination.

THE CHINESE CENSORATE.

(Daily Press 17th April).

It is a common experience of mankind, and a continual disillusioning of reformers, that the best ideals of applied theory fail to yield wholly satisfactory results in actual practice. There is always the rift in the lute, the sudden jerk when the unfelt tether of humanity is stretched, and the more or less painful recognition of the existence of ignored limitations. China is an empire of worthy ideals and of unworthy practices, of immaculate philosophy and palpitating passions. It is not alone in this. Every publicist in every community becomes aware of it at some time or other, and has to resist, if he be concerned for the well being of his kind, the temptation to the pessimistic hopelessness of concluding that all is vanity and vexation of spirit. The Chinese Censor, for instance, is a most praiseworthy institution in theory, and much more capable of usefulness than the sculptured depository of anonymous complaints used by old-time Venetians, or than the letter-boxes of the well-meaning, but in many ways mistaken, ex-Viceroy SHUM. Officials being mortal and human, though necessary, what more excellent idea could be conceived than to appoint a body of super-officials whose duty it would be to watch them and their conduct in the interests of the general public, and to praise or denounce as occasion seemed to warrant? With the consciousness that such Argus-eyes were upon him always, every official might be expected to walk carefully in the way in which he should go. The Censorate of China in theory is a sort of official conscience, a monitor to approve or disapprove at the right moment, conducing to probity and fair-dealing. Its members were to be the policemen of mandarin thoroughfares, a restraint upon all tendency to disorder, and a moral support to all

law-abiding travellers therein. It is such a good thing, in theory, that it is a wonder the Keir Hardies of other countries have never advocated its adoption elsewhere. Possibly its theoretical aspect of perfection has not been brought to their notice, or it may be that there are so many equally good ideals going abegging that its turn has not yet come. In practice, it has regretfully to be admitted, the Chinese Censorate is and has always been a hollow fraud, a whitened sepulchre. It has not tended to official righteousness, but it has piled extra stones upon the cairn of corruption. One of its latest manifestations is in connection with the Japanese-modelled constabulary of Peking. The new police organization of the Chinese capital has been regarded as one of the symptoms of Chinese reform in being. There is little doubt that it is an actual reform, though at present better in intention than performance. The Censors do not seem to think so, however, and for the third time they have denounced to the Throne the Commissioners who rule the new organization and exercise magisterial functions. "Incapacity and avarice" is the charge which the virtuous Censors have levelled against the chiefs of the gendarmerie, and in reply the Censors are accused of "jealousy and spite." It seems that the creation of two Commissioners of Metropolitan Police with magisterial functions has taken away three-fourths of the power of the Censors, who have hitherto had invested in them the magisterial functions now held by the two Commissioners of Gendarmerie. Prior to this Peking was divided for magisterial and other conveniences, into five "cities" or sections, in each of which was a Censor, who held the designation of "Superintendent of Police" of his "City" or section and tried all police cases brought to him. Cases of importance requiring to go before the higher courts were handed over by him "after due inquiry" to the Court of the Governor of Peking, or to the Censorate—usually after the victim had been squeezed dry. The creation of Commissioners and sub-commissioners of Gendarmerie has, therefore taken away the "Rice-bowl" of Censors who have lost their most lucrative means of support.

The mistake was in ever allowing these Censors to take extra-Censorial duties, giving them opportunities for "squeeze" and exaction which as censors only they would not or should not have had. As a Censor is a man and a Chinaman, or a Manchu and a mandarin presumably, he should never have been permitted, in view of the theory of his position, to aim at fees or payment by results. It is quite evident that the model has been departed from, and the Censors not a whit better than the censored. It is rather amusing, because typically mandarinlike, to find the commandant general of the gendarmerie alluding to the "useless and decrepit organization" of the Censorate regime, and it is certainly impressive to learn that the Throne shelved the Censors' memorials on the strength of representations that "since the policing of the streets of Peking by the new gendarmerie crimes have lessened by two-fifths, whilst the number of arrests has been seven to every two made by the old time police of the censors." That there should be more than three times the number of arrests after crime has lessened by two-fifths is one of those statistical phenomena calculated to convince even the DOWAGER-EMPERESS that the old order changing, giving place to the new, is not altogether bad because—revolutionary. When railways and enlightenment prevail in China, the best censorate, that of the public itself, will be constituted automatically, and we may expect to hear less of these Gilbertian recriminations.

AMERICAN SOLUTION OF A WORLD PROBLEM.

(Daily Press, 18th April.)

A PROBLEM "which has eluded the researches of all previous scientists and philosophers," and which is now reported to be solved, is not a matter we can afford to ignore. It is of "local interest," moreover, because it is of universal interest. To come to the point at once, we allude to the alleged discovery of five physicians of Massachusetts, that the soul of man is sufficiently material to possess the phenomenon of avoirdupois. The formula, in fact, of these investigators, may be tersely phrased into this, that sixteen souls equal one pound. It is not an irreverent joke, although the statement comes from New York. It is not a silly season invention of yellow journalism. It is, we are told by Dr. DUNCAN MACDOUGALL of Boston, the deliberate verdict following a series of reverent and earnest investigations, "to determine the existence or non-existence of a soul in the human body, and to determine also whether the departure of that soul from the human body is attended by any manifestation of nature that can be made evident to the material senses." It has long been a clinching argument of materialistic mockers at religion that surgical dissectors of the human body have never found any sign of a soul. Here we have five doctors, "of the highest professional standing," who after studying the problem for six years, have declared the human soul to be "an actual material thing," weighing, as we have already indicated, about one ounce. As summarised by the New York correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, these Boston scientists discovered that "the difference between the weight of a live human body and a body the moment after death, or 'when the soul has quitted it,' was from half an ounce to one ounce. This was announced to be proof, "upon scientific principles," that there could be no other possible explanation than that the difference was the weight of the departed soul. In every case, it was moreover averred, the loss of weight was shown "after all known scientific deductions had been taken into consideration."

Both men, and women have been the subjects of experiments. The methods of finding the result, as followed by the doctors, was to place the dying patient in a bed upon one of the platforms of a pair of scales, made expressly for the purpose. These scales were so delicately constructed as to be sensitive to the weight of less than one-tenth of an ounce. It was the desire of Dr. Duncan Macdougall to give no publicity to the facts until they were established beyond all doubt, but in an interview he virtually confirmed all the foregoing. What the soul is the doctor hesitates to define, the investigators only being acquainted with the soul in so far as the fitting of the same left the dead body so much lighter. Three cases in particular Dr. Macdougall cited. The first, an ordinary tuberculosis patient, who was dying, was placed on the scales at the instant of death. The body lost one ounce in weight. The second test was that of another tuberculosis patient, and the result was the same. The third test was that of a phlegmatic man, slow in thought and action, and it was alleged that the soul left slowly. The scales show no loss for one minute, and then the body lost one ounce.

In nearly all the most widely-circulated newspapers of America on March 11th last, the Telegraph's correspondent telegraphed, this extraordinary report occupied a most prominent place. It is not to be wondered at. Such a vital discovery could not receive too much prominence. Once accepted as a fact, it would have the most profound influence on the religions of the world,

and more particularly on those of Asia. The Buddhist might have to modify his idea that all is illusion; the Hindus and others, who accept the doctrine of metempsychosis, would have to reconsider their position since a one-ounce soul could hardly enter the body of a gnat. The Chinese and Japanese veneration for ancestors might conceivably be abated, so effective are considerations of mere size. An ancestor at large in the fourth dimension, and weighing only twenty penny-weights, would scarcely be deemed worthy of so much incense and *sycee*. To the European faith or faiths, the discovery would promise to be of great importance. Ecclesiasticism is always gratified when science and scientists are in support of its tenets, and we doubt not that this triumphant corroboration of a belief which moderns have begun to grasp less tightly would be accorded fitting welcome. Some allegorical meaning would be found, probably (we volunteer the suggestion in advance, for those intending to follow up the clue) in the number Twelve and the fact that *uncia* is a twelfth. But first we would advise our readers to wait for more advices. The *Telegraph* is a respectable paper, but its New York correspondent may have been hoaxed. The Massachusetts medicos are of the "highest professional standing," but they may not exist. It occurs to us at the outset that "six years' study" was too much to find out what handy weighing apparatus could have proved in a few hospitals in a very short time. We should also like a more explicit declaration as to what were the "scientific deductions" taken into consideration in comparing liveweight and deadweight. In addition it would be of considerable interest, though not affecting the main issue, to have the result of similar experiments with non-human animals. In conclusion, we may venture the opinion that the statement, like the corpses, will weigh less after those of high scientific standing have finished with it.

TYPHOON RELIEF COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(Daily Press, 19th April.)

There is every warrant, and excuse for repeating, in connection with the typhoon of last September, that "it is an ill wind that blows nobody good." As a direct result of that catastrophe, the Hongkong authorities are about a necessary item of public work which has from time to time been shelved for financial reasons. Plans for a typhoon shelter for small craft are already in preparation, and when they are ready, tenders will be invited and the actual work begun as soon thereafter as may be. With the committee of the Typhoon Relief Fund, whose report of their stewardship appears elsewhere in this issue, we can say, we believe that no better means of spending the Government's contribution, hitherto uncalled for, could be suggested. The report referred to appears very complete and satisfactory, and it is just as well that it should appear before the Governor takes his departure. It was one of the things for which our local public had been waiting with eager interest, and perhaps some impatience. What was being done with the money subscribed, and what about the Government's offer to add an amount equal to the subscriptions? These were questions frequently heard, and now both are answered, and answered very satisfactorily. The grumblers who noted the exactions of the junk and sampan people soon after, when craft and labour were scarce, and were

tempted to suggest that the Chinese sufferers were obtaining more than their share of sympathy, will observe that European victims, necessarily far fewer than the others, have not been overlooked. Another criticism was that too much was being spent on the dead to permit of adequate relief to the survivors; and perhaps in this connection it might have been advisable to separate the items named in the entry, "cost of recovering and burying corpses and maintaining destitutes," but even supposing the \$17,985 had been entirely expended on the dead, it is a small sum in proportion to the balance, and it will be admitted that the proper disposal of so many corpses was not only a matter of sentimental respect to the dead but of hygienic importance to the living. Also, with regard to the generous assistance given to what was called the "ungrateful water population," it may be noted that the Committee makes no pose of pure philanthropy. It had an eye to the interests of trade, for which it was necessary that there should be no long continuing diminution of the supply of lighters and such auxiliary shipping. Over \$198,000 were spent in assisting 1601 cases for repairs and renewals. Altogether there was nearly \$280,000 immediately available, of which it is fair to notice that the Chinese subscribed more than half. No time was wasted, as sometimes is the case with organized charity; what had to be done was done quickly, though with scrupulous care and fairness, and there is not the slightest doubt that the public-spirited men who have been giving so much valuable time and hard work and study to the business of relief deserve more than formal thanks. Of women and children, always most hurt by such events, 205 were assisted, for a little over \$16,000. We hope that those figures represent the bulk of the seriously needy. Another good feature of the report is that the New Territory, whose sufferings, because not in immediate view, might have escaped notice, should have received such excellent attention. Without counting the \$280,000 or so promised by the Government, there is a sum of \$33,768 left in hand, which has been very properly accepted by the Government as the nucleus of a Trust Fund to be applied to future requirements similarly caused. With regard to the Government's undertaking to double the amount publicly subscribed, the Committee unanimously agreed that it should be promptly applied to beginning the typhoon anchorage so long promised, as well in the interests of humanity as for the prosperity of the port. The suggestion, we are glad to see, has found favour. The purpose for which the money was promised is practically identical in its object—the mitigation of sufferings caused by the cyclonic storms to which the harbour is subject; and not one of the critics is likely to find fault with the GOVERNOR'S announcement, that steps have already been taken toward the preparation of plans for a detached breakwater at Mongkoktsui, from Taikoktsui to the Southern end of Yaumati.

The *Yellow Dragon* (Queen's College Magazine) says:—We feel sure that we are not merely expressing our own views, but voicing the general sentiment of all engaged in education in the colony when we say that it was with deep regret, almost amounting to grief, that we read in the local newspapers of the approaching departure of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., for another sphere of activity. Since Sir George Bowen (1822-5) no Governor has taken such marked interest in education, evinced by the inauguration of so many beneficial changes.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on April 18th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (president) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Hon. Mr. A. W. Erwin (Registrar General), Hon. Mr. F. J. Bodeley (Captain-Superintendent of Police), Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Fung Wachun and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

THE CHINESE AND CREMATION.

A letter was received from the Colonial Secretary relative to the number of dead bodies found cast away in the Colony.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH suggested cremation as the best way to dispose of these, but the Chinese members Messrs. Lan Chu-pak and Fung Wachun, wrote strong minutes against this proceeding, stating that it was against the Chinese traditions and a disrespect to the dead.

Following was Mr. Lan Chu-pak's minute on the suggestion for the cremation of dead found in the streets:—

If the sanitary measures which have been so indiscriminately enforced during the last 13 years have not been the cause, I wonder what could have been adduced for the Chinese dumping their dead in the street and the harbour. Such inhuman practice is against the custom and tradition of their own country, nor had it been heard of in the Colony previous to the year 1894, when the drastic sanitary measures were first introduced. This, I think, may be taken as the *prima facie* evidence of such practice having been brought about by those measures.

It is quite true that public free dispensaries have now been established to render some facilities to the Chinese in dealing with their sick and dead, but the system is, from a Chinese point of view, far from being perfect, and they are too few in number to be well known or to sufficiently assert their influence yet amongst the lower class of Chinese. Previous to the introduction of sanitary measures, when a death occurred, the undertakers could arrange everything for the burial, or the Tung Wah Hospital could, with immunity, be called in to their assistance, but now this is not the case. They cannot remove the body for burial without its being first passed by an inspector or taken to the Government Mortuary for post-mortem examination, unless the dead, during his illness, had been attended to by a European medical practitioner or by the licentiates of the Chinese College of Medicine in charge of the public dispensaries, the latter however having no power to pass the dead for burial if previous to death, they had not attended him. In the case of persons suffering from smallpox or plague the patients, irrespective of age or sex, are forcibly removed from their homes, and their friends or even nearest relatives are prohibited from seeing them. Treatment of the sick is not allowed in their homes even though their relatives are the only occupiers of the floor. Disinfection and cleansing are still being carried out by the Sanitary staff, sometimes with a very consideration and sympathy, and only the other day a Chinese woman suffering from small-pox was removed from her home, and her body had actually been buried before her husband knew anything of her condition. With these measures still in force naturally the labouring class, who, sharing floors together, know what affects one of them would affect all, contrive by dumping their dead to escape from the trouble and suffering as entailed by the elaborate provisions of the sanitary laws.

In regard to the public free dispensaries, some of the Chinese view them as the espionage of the Sanitary Board, as by reporting a case of death to these establishments, their dead would have to be taken to the Mortuary all the same, and their relations and fellow-lodgers subjected to the same trouble and annoyance as if by reporting it direct to the Sanitary Board.

I have, on more than one occasion, so called attention to the undesirability of adopting drastic measures such as what is now suggested by the Medical Officer of Health, viz., the cremation of bodies found in the streets. It is by adopting suggestions of such a harsh and

unsympathetic nature that the prosperity of the Colony has been so seriously affected. This suggestion is directly against the usage and custom of the Chinese, and not only will it not put a stop to the practice, but will also tend to increase the antipathy of the better class.

In my opinion so long as no better facilities are given to the Chinese for the disposal of their dead and the treatment of their sick, the fear of trouble will remain in their minds so deeply seated as it is, and consequently the evil of dumping continues.

In elucidation of this question, I had pretty fully explained the reasons in my letter to the Board of the 23rd April 1906, to which I would again invite attention. As the Honourable Registrar General is now doing his best with the assistance of some of the influential members of the Chinese Community to mitigate this evil, I suggest that the Government be asked to contribute to the fund for opening as many dispensaries and district hospitals as will likely enable the object to be universally known amongst the Chinese.

April 15th, 1907.

The papers are to be recirculated, only four members having seen them.

MODIFICATION WANTED.

Correspondence relative to a modification of the requirements of section 180 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1903 in respect of No. 233 Station Street North, Mongkoktain was submitted.

The applicants pointed out that if they had to provide the open space required by the new Ordinance they would have very little house left.

Mr. Lau Chau Pak minuted—No action should be taken in this case as suggested by the A. M. O. H.

The Registrar General—This application should be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary to be laid before the Governor in Council and the Board's opinion on it should be forwarded at the same time. It would be harsh to enforce the law strictly in this case.

On the motion of the REGISTRAR-GENERAL seconded by the Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, it was agreed to forward the application to the Colonial Secretary as suggested.

WATER ANALYSES.

The report of the analyses of the public water supplies stated that in each case the water was of excellent quality.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics for the week ended 30th March showed that the death rate for the whole foreign community during that week was 8.2, while for the previous week it was 32.8, as against 49.9 for the corresponding week of last year. For the Chinese community the death rate for the week ended 23rd March, was 22.1, for the following week 16.4, as against 18.1 for the corresponding week of last year. The total death rate for the Colony was 15.8 for the week ended March 30th, while for the previous week, it was 21.9, as against 19.0 for the corresponding week of last year.

MILK AND BEER.

The result of examination of six samples of beer and six of milk during the quarter showed that they were satisfactory.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 15th April.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

MONEY LENDING TRANSACTIONS.

In the action brought by Fateh Khan, watchman in the Naval Yard Extension Works, against Taja Khan, late gunner in the 5th Company of the H.K.-S.B.R.G.A. but now on board s.s. *Kum Sang*, for the recovery of \$44, money lent, Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Grist for the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner stated that the plaintiff had frequently lent sums of money to defendant. These had always been repaid. In July of last year defendant said he wished to assist a friend to go to Vancouver and asked plaintiff to advance \$44, the equivalent of 100 rupees, in order to oblige this friend. Plaintiff advanced the

money, but no promissory note was given in exchange because it was the custom among Mohammedans that no paper should pass between friends.

His Honour—Yes, they have told me that hundreds of times, but, I never believe them.

Mr. Gardiner added that plaintiff learned that defendant was about to get his discharge and he accordingly instituted these proceedings.

Plaintiff was called and bore out counsel's statement. When he applied to defendant for the money the latter said he had remitted all his money to India and would send it to him from there.

Cross-examined—Why didn't you get an acknowledgment from him?—He knows my parent and I know his parent. I lent him the money and asked no interest.

You know it is usual in Hongkong to get an acknowledgment?—Yes, but Mohammedans do not take paper from friends.

You never doubted him till you heard he was going away?—No.

Plaintiff called four witnesses in support of his story.

Defendant denied having borrowed the money from plaintiff and said he was not allowed to borrow. Cross-examined—He did not know where the Naval Yard Extension Works were and had never been there, although he had been in the Colony five years.

An officer from the regiment stated that defendant had a credit balance on July 1st when he was said to have borrowed the money from plaintiff.

His Honour said it was such a clear case—five to one—that he must give judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Tuesday, April 16th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

MISSING SHEETS.

The case in which two privates of the H.K.S.B.G.A. sought to recover the price of three bed sheets from Mak Lau, a washerman, was called. Defendant however did not appear.

The case was adjourned until to-day to enable defendant to replace the missing sheets, which, it will be remembered, plaintiff said cost \$6 each as they were silk lined. The soldiers informed his Honour that the defendant had found the sheets.

His Honour—I thought he would. He had pawned them.

Plaintiffs on being asked whether they would have the sheets or the price of them with costs, replied that they preferred to have their sheets. His Honour pointed out that it would be better for them to get the price of new sheets, and he gave judgment for the amounts claimed, \$12 and \$6, with costs.

Wednesday, April 17th.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

An action was brought by the Sy Yick Company, of 137, Queen's Road Central, against Jorge and Company for \$849.77 loss suffered by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendants' breach of contract. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Atkinson, represented plaintiffs, Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C. (instructed by Mr. F. N. d'Almeida e Castro), acting for defendants.

The statement of claim asserted that defendants entered into a contract in May last year to sell to plaintiffs 20 cases of 10 dozen each of Wright's Health underwear at \$5.70 (gold) per dozen with commission of 22 per cent. Delivery to be in October and November 1906, ten cases in each month. The goods were not delivered and plaintiffs had to obtain the underwear locally at a cost of \$849.77, above the contract price.

Defendants denied having entered into such a contract, but stated that they made an agreement that defendants should buy delivery to be taken within two months of the landing of the goods, ten cases in October, if possible, and ten in

November, if possible, or the contract to be null and void. A condition of the agreement was that if the goods did not arrive within the stipulated time the buyer would have no claim on account of the non-arrival of the goods and either party was at liberty to rescind the contract. The goods did not arrive within the stipulated time, and the plaintiffs gave notice to defendants rescinding the contract, in consequence of which defendants also rescinded.

Plaintiffs, in reply, stated that they dealt with defendants through Sing Kee, a salesman employed by defendants, and after the agreement Sing Kee, on behalf of the defendants, handed to the plaintiffs a paper signed by the defendants which contained a memorandum in Chinese of the terms of the contract which represented the terms of the agreement. Plaintiffs pointed out that occasionally the defendants in entering agreements inserted a clause to the effect that an answer was to be given thereafter as to whether the contract could be definitely executed. On the present occasion no such clause was made by the defendants and as a matter of fact that clause was struck out in the English words, so that defendants were bound to execute the contract. Plaintiffs relied on the representation of Sing Kee that certain words in English written on the paper were the equivalent of the Chinese in the memorandum. The English words included clauses which were not in the memorandum in Chinese as well as the following "Force Majeure to free sellers from all responsibility in connection with the contract," and "loss of steamer or vessel to cancel contract."

After Mr. Pollock's opening statement, Chan Yuan Kai, managing partner in the plaintiff firm, gave evidence in support of their claim. Examined as to the receipt of a letter from defendants, witness stated that the latter informed him that owing to the great demand for the clothes they could not fulfil the order.

Mr. Pollock (to interpreter)—What does he say?

Mr. Ball—That they could not be made in England.

Mr. Pollock—Please interpret properly. Mr. Ball—He does not say England. As a matter of fact they are made in America.

Mr. Ball—He said that they could not be made in the ancestral home (laughter).

Cross-examined—He thought defendants were telling lies when they wrote that letter stating that the order was cancelled. He went to them and told them that he did not agree with that.

I put it to you that Mr. Jorge showed you the telegrams from the manufacturers in America stating that the goods could not be forwarded? I do not understand English.

You speak English?—A little.

I put it to you that you can read English?—A little?—I know one, two, three, four (laughter).

Decision reserved.

Thursday, April 18th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT).

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Mela Khan, an Indian soldier, stationed at Kowloon was arraigned on charges of highway robbery and assault. Hon. Mr. H. H. J. Gomperts (Attorney General) prosecuted, and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C. (instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist), appeared for the defence.

Defendant pleaded not guilty and the following jury was empanelled: Messrs. A. E. Robinson, W. F. Fords, T. H. Darton, F. Austin, A. E. Dunrich, W. T. V. Pigrum, and F. P. de Seares.

The Attorney General in opening the case for the prosecution, said that Au Kam was a hawker, and on March 17th, while plying his trade on the Prava at Yaumati, he saw two Indian soldiers one of whom was the defendant. Neither were in uniform at the time. When the hawker had finished his business for the day he started for home carrying in one hand a box containing his takings for the day, amounting to \$2.50 or \$3 in copper money. He noticed that the two Indians were following and when he reached his home he pushed open the door

with his foot. At that moment he was attacked by the Indians, one of whom seized his box and ran off. The hawkers raised an outcry and followed the men, others joining in the chase. The Indians separated but An Kam went after the man with the box. A Chinese constable caught the accused but was struck by him and knocked down. Then an Indian watchman, who saw the chase, headed off the soldier and held him until the Chinese came up. A European constable arrived on the scene and defendant was taken into custody, the box being found at a little distance from where he was arrested. At the Police Station Mala Khan stated that he was a military policeman and hearing a whistle blown he ran up to assist but was himself arrested. It was a case of mistaken identity.

Considerable merriment was caused by the actions of the witness An Kam. When asked if he could identify the man who stole his box he peered up into the face of the accused, then leisurely stepped down and proceeded to critically examine the other Indian seated in court. Returning to the box, he asked leave to put on his glasses, and after putting these on the whole performance was gone over again. Soon he had another favour to ask. He wanted the men to remove their turbans, and this having been complied with, he began afresh his critical inspection. Having walked backwards and forward several times he uttered a cry and pointing to defendant said that he was the man. The Court seemed amused by the antics of the old man, and the Attorney General said he could not be regarded as a rash witness.

For the defence evidence was given as to defendant's character. It was stated that he had seven years' service, was a member of the military police, and had two good conduct badges.

The Jury returned a verdict of robbery without violence.

The Chief Justice—Then you find the prisoners guilty and on the question of violence you find that the violence did not occur at the time immediately before or after the robbery.

The foreman (Mr. A. E. Robinson)—We are of opinion that there was no violence.

Discussion followed as to whether on an indictment of robbery with violence a verdict of snatching could be returned.

The Chief Justice (to jury)—You find the prisoner not guilty of robbery with violence but express the opinion that he is guilty of robbery?

The Foreman—Yes that is it.

The Chief Justice—I cannot accept that verdict. I do not understand it.

Sir Henry Berkeley—I am inclined to claim it with the greatest respect. The indictment says "complacent in bodily fear and in danger of his life." That is robbery with violence.

The Chief Justice—That is not before them.

Sir Henry—Then they must find him not guilty.

After further argument the Chief Justice explained to the jury they must reconsider their verdict.

The jury then found that the accused participated in violence in connection with the robbery.

The Chief Justice—Did the violence immediately precede or immediately follow or occur at the time of the robbery?

The Foreman announced that the jury found that violence took place at the time of the robbery.

The Chief Justice sentenced accused to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

MANSBLAUGHTER.

Un Yung, Un o, Chan Chau and Ng Wong pleaded not guilty to a charge of manslaughter at Mongkok on the 12th March. The Attorney General conducted the prosecution, prisoners being undefended.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. James Vivian (foreman), G. C. Engel, Joseph Abraham, P. E. Browne, Rammisamy Soonderam, C. J. Cook, and C. M. Williams.

The circumstances of the case were outlined by the Attorney General. Apparently there had been quarrels between prisoners and deceased over the use of some vegetable baskets, and on the day in question deceased and another man had an altercation. They separated and prisoner returned with 20 or 30 other men, one

of whom was the fourth defendant, a lunko in uniform. Deceased was pointed out to the lunko, who went up to him and caught him by the queue, at the same time prodding him with his truncheon. Then the hawkers set upon Lo Cheong, the deceased, and beat him with bamboo poles. He was picked up dead, and taken to a house in Temple Street. Death was due to a ruptured spleen.

The fourth defendant called two witnesses on his behalf. The jury found the first three guilty and the fourth not guilty. The guilty ones were sentenced to six months hard labour each and the other was discharged.

MATES' SALARIES ON RIVER STEAMERS.

We have received the following copy of correspondence for publication:—

Hongkong, April 1st 1907.

To the owners of the steamers *Kwong Sai, Kwong Tung, Shun Lee, Tak Wing, Wing Hang, Tai On, Loi Sang, San Cheung, and Ying King.*

Gentlemen:—This is to inform you that at a general meeting of the Chief Officers employed on board Chinese-owned river steamers, trading out of Hongkong, it has been unanimously decided that the salary now paid us is insufficient and to ask you to increase the same to \$190 per month, as paid by European-owned vessels, we, of course, finding ourselves as at present. If you cannot see your way clear to grant our request we shall be obliged to leave your ships in a body at noon on Sunday the 21st inst. We have already notified the Press and Harbour Authorities, and may also add that any attempt to compromise will only be a waste of valuable time.

In the event of our application being favourably received, it will be necessary for you to forward a cheit to each individual officer, stating that on and after the 19th inst. his pay will be increased to \$190 per month, thus saving any further trouble and complications with the articles.

We must have your decision in writing not later than noon of the 19th inst.

And remain, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

| | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Kwong Sai</i> | <i>Kwong Tung</i> |
| <i>Shun Lee</i> | <i>Tak Wing</i> |
| <i>Wing Hang</i> | <i>Tai On</i> |
| <i>Hoi Sang</i> | <i>San Cheung</i> |
| <i>Ying King</i> | |

A CHINESE MATRIMONIAL IDYLL.

Cheung Yam is a stonebreaker, whose place of abode is at Shauiwan. "By prudent thrift and hardy toil" he amassed sufficient money to comfortably furnish a flat, and to take a trip to the country, where, it might be thought, his sober wishes would never learn to stray. But alas, in rural China, "far from the madding crowd," his downfall was accomplished. While strolling one day in the Poklo district he met "a lovely woman in a rural spot"—a married woman. She wished him good morning, and the pair got into conversation. Cheung told her he was from Hongkong, and spoke in glowing terms of the wonders to be seen in the "Foreign Devils' city." Besides being a sympathetic listener, the country woman saw in the raconteur the Othello of her choice. Matrimonial bonds were not strong enough to keep her in subjection, and when the stonebreaker left the country the farmer's wife accompanied him. The pair spent many happy days at Cheung's flat, and no doubt brighter months would have followed had not the husband been desirous to claim his own. Following the elopers to Hongkong, he eventually found their abiding place, and after his discovery Cheung Yam was arraigned before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court on the charge of harbouring a married woman. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$100, the alternative being two months' imprisonment.

The British Minister has addressed the Wai-wu in consequence of the opposition of the gentry of the province of Szechuan against the mining concession of Mr. Little in Kiang-poh, and has asked for an indemnity in case Mr. Little should be prevented by the gentry from making use of his concession.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Horticultural Society was held in the City Hall on April 1st. Mr. J. Barton presided, and there were also present Messrs. L. Gibbs (secretary), H. H. J. Gompertz, F. Howell, A. Carter, D. W. Craddock, Choa Leep-chee and Rev. G. A. Banbury.

The SECRETARY having read the notice calling the meeting, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts which had been in the hands of members for some time.

Mr. GOMPERTZ seconded, and members agreed.

Mr. CRADDOCK had much pleasure in proposing Mr. Barton as president for the ensuing year.

Mr. CHOA LEEP-CHEE seconded and the motion was carried.

It was proposed by the CHAIRMAN, and seconded by Mr. GOMPERTZ that Mr. L. Gibbs be re-elected secretary. Carried.

The committee re-elected was as follows:—Mr. J. Barton, Mrs. Brown, Messrs. Choa Leep-chee, D. W. Craddock, S. T. Dunn, H. H. J. Gompertz, F. Howell, W. J. Tutoher, Mrs. Jordan and Mrs. Turner.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the words "three form a quorum" be added to rule 4 and that the words "in the meantime" be added to rule 5.

Mr. CRADDOCK seconded and the motion was carried.

This was all the business.

The report read:—The proposal to publish gardening notes was found to be beset by numerous difficulties and was eventually dropped; as a substitute, a small book on "Gardening for Hongkong" was brought out by Mr. Tutoher at the request of the Society. The cost of printing the first 250 copies was defrayed by the Society, Mr. Tutoher paying for any further copies and taking the proceeds of the sale. The Committee can recommend the book to anyone interested in gardening. The Annual Show was held in the Botanic Gardens on the 26th and 27th February and produced a fine exhibit of flowers and vegetables. There were 651 entries and it was found necessary to considerably increase the matched accommodation beyond that of the previous year. The details of the show were settled by a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. J. Barton, L. Gibbs and F. Howell, who, with the help of Mr. Choa Leep-chee, supervised the staging of exhibits on arrival; this involves a considerable amount of work and the committee would ask exhibitors at a future show to lighten it by seeing that their exhibits are properly labelled with the Class No. and Group, in which they are to be exhibited, before they are sent to the show grounds. The judging was done by Messrs. D. W. Craddock and W. J. Tutoher, and judging of the gardens by Messrs. J. Barton, S. T. Dunn, L. Gibbs and H. H. J. Gompertz. The attendance of the public at the show was disappointing. The weather was fine and it was confidently hoped that a larger "gate" would be obtained than last year; this anticipation was not however realized. On the first day 224 tickets were sold, and on the second day 137 during the 50 cents time and 692 during the 20 cents time, the total taking being \$431.40 against \$376.00 last year. The accounts show that capital had to be drawn upon, to the extent of about \$40 to meet the expenses of the show. It is thought that some economy might be effected in printing and in the amount given in prizes and that then with a little more appreciation shown by the general public the show might be made to pay its way.

The best thanks of the Society are due to those who came forward with subscriptions to the prize fund and also to the donors of special prizes. It is proposed to hold a chrysanthemum show in the autumn, and a flower and vegetable show in the early spring of 1908. Schedules are in course of preparation and will shortly be issued to members. Sir Francis Pigott resigned the Presidency in November, and Mr. J. Barton was elected in his place. Mr. F. Howell took over the duties of hon. secretary and treasurer during the absence in the summer of Mr. Gibbs. The committee with the exception of Messrs. A. E. Griffin and F. Osborne offer themselves for re-election.

TYPHOON RELIEF FUND.

HOW THE MONEY WAS SPENT.

The public has eagerly awaited the information which appears below in official form. First comes the report to His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.

Hongkong, 12th April 1907.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the Committee appointed by Your Excellency to collect funds and to deal with cases of distress caused by the storm of the 18th September last have completed their work and I have now the honour to enclose a copy of the accounts and to make the following observations on the work done.

The total sum received amounted to \$279,902.96 of which the General Committee collected \$127,494.19 and the Chinese Committee acting through the Tung Wa Hospital \$152,408.77. The above sum included a contribution of \$1,000—received from the Municipal Commission, Saigon, while the Chinese contributions included a sum of \$1,000 which had been raised for the relief of sufferers in the San Francisco Fire. With these exceptions the money collected was contributed by residents in Hongkong or by firms doing business with the Colony.

The Committee consider that they should specially draw your Excellency's attention to the exceedingly generous spirit in which our friends of all nationalities came to the assistance of the Colony with whom they do business although they themselves are not British subjects.

In accordance with the power given them the General Committee very considerably added to their numbers so as to include a number of Chinese Gentlemen whose assistance was most useful. A list of the full Committee is attached.

The General Committee have held some eight meetings in all at which were fully discussed the various questions raised from time to time as to the best manner of disposing of the Funds and as to the class of people who were to be assisted.

A Sub-Committee was appointed consisting of The Hon. The Registrar General, Mr. E. A. Irving, The Harbour Master, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Messrs. A. G. Wood, Tung Wa Chun, Lau Chu Pak, Tang Chi Ngong, Francisco Tse Yat, Ho Kom Tong and Kwok Yiu Wun.

The Committee are greatly indebted to these gentlemen for the very valuable services rendered and wish to record their appreciation of the work done. The Sub-Committee arranged that a special investigating Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Fung Wa Chun should sit at the Tung Wa Hospital as a permanent committee, and this was done for many weeks running in order that any one making a claim on the fund could immediately be heard and as soon as possible be granted temporary assistance if found necessary, pending a final decision as to the particular claim presented.

The numbers of claims to be considered was very great and required very careful consideration in order to ensure that the fund was administered to the best advantage and that only those really deserving of assistance should receive it.

The first and most pressing matter demanding the consideration of the Committee was the relief of destitute widows and orphans, and the recovering and burying of the dead.

In all 205 women and children were assisted at a cost of \$16,128.45. Most of these returning to their native villages. The above account included payments to the widows of four Europeans drowned, either in the form of a gratuity or assisted passage home.

The sum of \$17,935.30 was expended by the Tung Wa Hospital in feeding destitutes and in recovering and burying the dead.

The main reason for raising the fund however was to enable the trade of the Colony to be carried on with as little loss and dislocation as possible and to this end money was given or advanced, to owners of certain classes of boats to enable them to repair, rebuild or purchase boats as promptly as possible. As these boats are in most cases owned by the men who sail them their loss means in many cases absolute ruin, and after full discussion it was decided that

advances up to about one-third of the value of the boat should be made, on the condition that the boats were ready for work by a certain date and that they should be registered in the Colony.

In all 160 cases were assisted of which one was a boat owned by an English pilot. The total expended being \$198,002.00.

Attached is a table showing the number of boats of each class for which assistance was granted, this included cargo-boats, sampans and rowing-boats, fishing sampans, fishing-junks and miscellaneous junks.

With regard to the relief in the new territories north of the Kowloon hills, Messrs. Messor and Orme kindly undertake this work and a sum of money was at once placed at their disposal to enable them to deal with cases demanding immediate relief. The total sum thus expended came to \$12,554.00 made up as follows:—

Grants to 27 women for loss of relatives \$1,750—small grants to 35 people (chiefly women) \$449. Compensation for loss of crops and repairs to embankments \$9,455. Grants to Peng-Chau Village for boats \$1,000—Repairs to houses and free rice \$310.

The credit balance of the account now remaining in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank amounts to \$33,768.12 to which will be added interest when the account is finally closed.

The Committee beg to suggest to your Excellency that this balance be taken charge of by the Government as a trust fund to be used as the Governor may from time to time direct in assisting people resident in the Colony who may on future occasions suffer similar loss by storms.

When the fund was first started your Excellency undertook that the Colony should double the amount collected by subscription.

In consequence of the generous response made to our appeal it has fortunately not been necessary for the Committee to ask the Government for any part of their contribution. The General Committee have consequently unanimously agreed to suggest to your Excellency that under these circumstances the sum for which the Colony become liable to the fund be expended for commencing, at the earliest possible date, the construction of the new typhoon refuge for small craft, a work which is so greatly needed in the interests of humanity and the prosperity of this Port.

We believe that no better means of disposing of this surplus could be found as a typhoon refuge for boats is so closely allied with the relief fund for which this money was to have been voted.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Excellency's Obedient humble Servant,
C. P. CHATER,
Chairman.

EDBERT A. HEWETT,
Hon. Secretary.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF TYPHOON RELIEF FUND.

Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. (Chairman), Messrs. H. E. R. Hunter and R. R. Hynd, (Hon. Treasurers), A. J. Haymond, D. M. Nissim, A. Babington, A. G. Wood, A. Haupt, E. Goetz, Hon. W. J. Gresson, Hon. Wei Yuk, Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Messrs. Lau Chu Pak, Fung Wa Chun, E. A. Irving, Hon. A. W. Brewin, Messrs. H. N. Mody, Tang Chi Ngong, Ho Kom Tong, Francisco Tse Yat, N. A. Siebs, D. R. Law, Hon. E. A. Hewett (Hon. Secretary), Messrs. Chan Chun Tsun, Lau Yam Tsun, Chin Tsau Sam, Li Sau Hin, Ku Fai Shan, Un Oi Yu, Un Lai Chuen, Yip Oi Shan, Tsung Sz Kai, Pun Yan Tsun, Leung Pui Chi, Tong Lai Tsun, Yip Shun Kam, Lam Sau Ting, U Hoi Tsau, Chan King Wau, Tang Lan Kuk, Choi Lup Chi, Yung Hin Pong, Chan Kang Yu, Chan Lan Hin, Mui King Shuk, Chan Chok Ping, Li Yau Tsun, Chau Siu Ki, Chan Kit Shan, Loo Kuen Ting.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE HONGKONG TYPHOON RELIEF FUND, GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee appointed on the 22nd September 1906 met the same day, and steps were at once taken to ascertain the loss of boats by directing the sureties of the boatmen to report to the Tung Wa Hospital and by authorising the Hospital to advertise that claims for relief should be received at the Hospital; and the work of registering the claims for relief was

immediately undertaken by the Hospital. It was also resolved that the Registrar General and the Chinese members of the Sub-Committee should meet the boat builders and ascertain the possibility of getting boats built at an early date.

2. At a meeting held on the 26th September it was resolved that the purchase or building of boats by the Committee was undesirable; also that a grant equal to at least one-third of his loss should be made to each boatman upon the condition that he should get to work as soon as possible, the condition to be enforced by sureties.

3. On the 1st October an Investigating Committee consisting of twelve members was appointed to enquire into the claims for relief. They commenced work at once and on the 16th October reported to the Sub-Committee that 1,768 applications had been received and that the preliminary enquiries had been completed in all but 250 cases, and recommended that in 201 cases in which the final enquiries had been made, relief to the amount of 27,436 should be granted. The distribution of relief was thereupon commenced simultaneously with the completing of the enquiries, and from time to time as the work progressed, the recommendations of the Investigating Committee were presented to the Sub-Committee for consideration and adoption.

Each claim was made the subject of two distinct enquiries by two or more members of the Investigating Committee; the individual recommendation were then revised by the Committee and systematized, and finally at the actual distribution, occasion was taken to verify the claims.

4. By the 23rd October 302 cases had been relieved at a cost of \$40,302.

5. On the 24th October the power of the Sub-Committee were further defined at a meeting of the General Committee.

6. On the 1st November it was resolved that no grant should be made towards building a boat unless security could be given that the boat would be built before China New Year (13th February).

7. During November searching enquiries were made by the Sub-Committee into claims made by masters of junks and large fishing boats, and a report was finally adopted recommending the General Committee to approve of grants in the case of 272 such claims.

8. By the 21st January the distribution of relief to Chinese was completed, though subsequently one claim from a European was met by a grant.

9. As each boat is completed the master has it measured, and the certificate is endorsed by the Inspector who made the measurements to show whether the boat is a new one, or from some other port or simply repaired, and the surety's bond is then cancelled. There remain about 350 bonds to be dealt with, but in connection with this work no expense will fall on the fund.

10. The relief distributed by the Sub-Committee is shown in the accompanying schedule. The names of the Sub-Committee and Investigating Committee are also attached.

A. W. BREWIN,
Registrar General,
Chairman.

7th March, 1907.

Sub-Committee Hongkong Typhoon Relief Fund:—The Registrar General (Mr. A. W. Brewin), Chairman; The Hon. Capt. L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence, the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Messrs. A. G. Wood, Fung Wa Chun (secretary), Ho Kom Tong, Lau Chu Pak, Tang Tse Ngong, Francisco Tse Yat, E. A. Irving (appointed 11th October 1906); Kwok Yiu Wun (appointed 16th October 1906).

Investigating Committee Hongkong Typhoon Relief Fund:—

Messrs. Fung Wa Chun (Chairman), Chan Keng Wau, Chau Yu Tang, Lau Chu Pak, Lau Yam Tsun, Leung Pui Chi, Ho Kom Tong, Ku Fai Shan, Pun Yan Tsun, Tang Tse Ngong, Francisco Tse Yat, U Hoi Chan.

HONGKONG TYPHOON RELIEF FUND,
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE BY
SUB-COMMITTEE.

I.

Grants made up to the 7th March towards procuring new boats or repairing damaged boats.

| Class of Boats | No. of Cases | Amount of Relief |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Chinese | | |
| A Cargo Boats | 637 | \$96,785.00 |
| B Sampans and Rowing Boats | 290 | 17,593.00 |
| C Fishing Sampans | 323 | 21,678.00 |
| D Other Boats | 4 | 1,438.00 |
| E Fishing Junks | 143 | 28,110.00 |
| F Junks (Misc.) | 203 | 32,290.00 |
| | 1,600 | 197,802.00 |
| European | 1 | 200.00 |
| | 1,601 | \$198,002.00 |

II.

Gifts made to Widows and Orphans and others who suffered loss up to the 7th March.

| | No. of Cases | Amount of Relief |
|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Chinese | 201 | \$12,265.00 |
| European | 4 | 3,863.45 |
| | 205 | \$16,128.45 |

III.

Paid on account to the Tung Wa Hospital to defray cost of recovering and burying corpses and of maintaining destitutes..... \$17,985.30

IV.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Clerks' salaries | \$577.16 |
| Total Expenditure | |
| I Grants to buy, build or repair boats | \$198,002.00 |
| II Relief to Widows and Orphans | 15,128.45 |
| III Cost of recovering and burying corpses and maintaining destitutes | 17,985.30 |
| IV Clerks' Salaries | 577.16 |
| | \$232,692.91 |

The money paid to Chinese under Table I. has been granted for the purpose of

- I. building 611 new boats,
- II. repairing 367 damaged boats,
- III. buying 600 boats elsewhere than in the Colony.

A. W. BREWIN,
Registrar General,
Chairman, Sub Committee.
FUNG WA CHUN,
LAU CHU PAK,
HO KAM TONG.

HONGKONG TYPHOON RELIEF FUND, NEW TERRITORIES.

On the 8th October \$2,500 were placed at the disposal of Mr. Messer and Mr. Orme to spend in immediate relief in the New Territories. Mr. Messer's report on the relief called for in the New Territories was laid before the General Committee in the middle of December and a further sum of \$10,900 was voted.

The relief given may be divided into five parts:—

(1) Relief to Pengchau

Pengchau is a small island at the top of Mira Bay and the inhabitants depend entirely upon fishing for their livelihood. All their boats were destroyed in the typhoon and a grant of \$1000 was made to enable the boats to be replaced. Immediate distress was relieved by distribution of rice.

(2) Repair of embankments and compensation for loss of crops.

The value of crops lost was assessed by Mr. Messer at \$30,700 but in this assessment large areas where there was no necessity for relief, were left out of account. The damage to embankments was assessed by the Public Works Department at \$12,500, but this assessment did not include many miles of low embankment made of earth and strengthened with a facing of stones. Relief was granted only where the cultivators were very poor.

(3) Small grants to relieve immediate distress. This calls for no comment.

(4) Grants to women who had lost their relatives in the typhoon.

(5) Grants to repair damaged houses.

These two items are made up of exceptional distress. The accounts were closed and forwarded with vouchers to the Honourable Treasurer on the 7th March 1907.

A. W. BREWIN,
Registrar General.

8th March, 1907.

HONGKONG TYPHOON RELIEF, NEW TERRITORIES EXPENDITURE.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 1 (a) Grants to inhabitants of Pengchau to build boats | \$1,000.00 |
| 1 (b) Rice for Pengchau | 200.00 |
| 2 Repair of embankments and compensation for loss of crops | 9,045.00 |
| 3 Small grants principally to women (35) | 449.00 |
| 4 Grants to women who lost relatives (27) | 1,750.00 |
| 5 Repair of damaged houses (3) | 110.00 |
| | \$12,554.00 |

HONGKONG TYPHOON RELIEF FUND.

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure.

| RECEIPTS. | |
|---|--------------|
| Collected by Committee | \$127,494.19 |
| Collected by Tung Wa Hospital Authorities | 152,408.77 |
| Total Receipts as acknowledged in local papers | \$279,902.96 |
| Interest at 4 per cent. p.a. on account at Bank to date | 1,487.30 |
| | 281,390.26 |

EXPENDITURE.

| Expenditure by Sub-Committee. | |
|---|--------------|
| Grants to buy, build or repair boats | \$198,002.00 |
| Relief to Widows and Orphans | 16,128.45 |
| Cost of recovering and burying corpses and maintaining destitutes | 17,985.30 |
| Clerks' salaries | 577.16 |
| | \$232,692.91 |

| Expenditure in New Territory. | |
|---|--------------|
| Grants to inhabitants of Pengchau to build boats | 1,000.00 |
| Rice for Pengchau | 200.00 |
| Repair of embankments and compensation for loss of crops | 9,045.00 |
| Small grants principally to women | 449.00 |
| Grants to women who lost relatives | 1,750.00 |
| Repair of damaged houses | 110.00 |
| Expenditure by Hon. Treasurer account | \$12,554.00 |
| Relief | 887.93 |
| Balance of current account in Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 35,235.42 |
| | \$281,390.26 |

Hongkong, 11th April 1907.

R. R. HYND,

Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.
J. Y. V. VERNON

Government House,
Hongkong, 16th April, 1907.

To the Honourable

Sir PAUL CHATER, Kt., C.M.G. (Chairman, Typhoon Relief Fund Committee).

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the report dated the 12th April of the Committee appointed to collect funds and to deal with cases of distress caused by the storm of the 18th September last.

I have to express to you and to the members of the General Committee, of the Sub-Committee, and of the Investigating Committee my thanks for your labours in collecting funds and distributing relief, labours which I am sure greatly lessened the period during which the evil effects of the catastrophe were felt in the Colony. I fully appreciate the heavy amount of work that must have fallen on all the Committees but probably most of all on the Investigating Committee who had to deal with equal promptness and care with a very large number of individual applications for assistance.

3. I accept on behalf of the Government of the Colony the charge of the unexpended balance of the fund which will be held in trust

to be used as the Governor may from time to time direct in assisting people resident in the Colony who may on future occasions suffer loss by storms.

4. With regard to the unanimous suggestion of your Committee that the Government Contribution of amount equal to private subscriptions, promised by me to the fund should be expended for commencing at the earliest possible date the new Typhoon Shelter which your Committee as well as the Public Works Committee have recommended should be at Mong-ko-ten, I have to inform you that a number of borings have been taken to ascertain the nature of the bed of the harbour at this site and that as soon as the plans and particulars based on them have been prepared tenders for the construction of the detached breakwater which is to extend from near Tai-ko-ten to opposite the south end of Yaumati will be called for and a vote taken in the Legislative Council for the amount that it is estimated will be expended during the current year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
M. NATHAN,
Governor, &c.

LOCAL SPORT.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

PATRONS.—His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B.; Commodore H. Pigot Williams, R.N.

COMMITTEE.—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club, (Ex-Officio), The Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Major Parker, C. H. Ross, Esq., H. P. White, Esq., G. K. Hall Brutton, Esq., D. Macdonald, Esq., and Captain Thompson.

JOCKEYS.—C. H. Ross, Esq.
HANDICAPERS.—H. P. White, Esq., and Major Parker.

CLERK OF THE SCALES.—D. Macdonald, Esq.

STARTER.—Major Parker

2nd STARTER.—J. Paterson.

TIME KEEPER.—T. S. Forrest, Esq.

Hon. SECRETARY and TREASURER.—R. F. C. Master, Esq.

The first meeting of the season, held at the Happy Valley on the 13th April, suffered in point of attendance through the counter attraction on the other side of the path, but the exhibition of sport left little to be desired. H.E. the Governor attended and the gathering included a number of the elite of the Colony. All the six events proved very interesting, nothing untoward occurring to mar the pleasure of the afternoon, though restless animals caused one or two exciting moments. Unfortunately the rain, which had threatened all day, did not hold off, and the shelter of the stands was sought by the spectators. Again the band of the 3rd Middlesex contributed an interesting programme of music. Details of the events are appended.

ONE ROUND.—For Subscription Griffins of this season 1906/07. Weight for inches as per scale. Winning ponies to carry 7 lb. extra. Ponies which have run and not been placed allowed 3 lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented by G. K. Hall Brutton, Esq. 2nd Prize, \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Dr J. W. Noble's No Savvy, 11st 5lbs | (Mr R. F. C. Master)* 1 |
| Mr C. P. Chater's Rust, 11st 2lbs (Mr. Dupre) | 2 |
| Mr G. C. C. Master's Bellmaros, 10st 8lbs | (Owner) 3 |
| Mr Darius' Dreadnought, 10st 5lbs | (Mr. Gegg) 0 |

* Allowance 5lbs.

There was some little delay at the start, caused by Rust's restlessness. He could not be induced to start, and climbed the bank compelling Dupre to dismount. However there was a fair start ultimately. No Savvy took the lead and retained it all the way. Rust finished second, Small Rose third. Time 1-57. The parimutuel paid \$117 on the winner.

GYMKANA CLUB CHALLENGE CUP.—Distance one mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10 st. 6 lb. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race 5 lb. extra. Non-winning Subscription Griffins allowed 5 lb. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. To be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the cup, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lb. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Cup, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2 lb. to be deducted next time he starts. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lb. Entrance fee of \$5 to go in the purchase of a memento to the winner of each race, and \$25 to second pony out of the Club funds. At the conclusion of the season a cup, value \$ 00, will be presented to the owner of the pony obtaining the second highest number of marks.

Mr Godfrey Master's b d Blue Nile 10st 11lb (Mr. Master) 1
Mr Ellis Kadoorie's w Manchurian Chief 10st 6lb (Mr. Dupree) 2
Mr Brutton's g Kingston 11st 11lb 5lb allowance (Owner) 3
Messrs T. F. Hough and R. Shewan's g pride of Cadzow 10st 6lb 2lb overweight (Mr. Gegg) 6
Mr D. Macdonald's blk Black Pansy 10st 11lb 5lb allowance (Mr. Mackie) 0
Mr Nemo's b Grand Slam (late Crisis) 10st 6lb 5lb allowance (Mr. Clarke) 0

Again the freshness of the horses made it difficult to get a start. Manchurian Chief was the greatest offender, though Master also found his mount run off. Finally they got away well together, Kingston Grand Slam and Manchurian Chief hunched in front, but the last named, after being hard held, was allowed to show his pace round the bend and quickly took the lead, Kingston and Blue Nile alternating for second place until past the village. A fine race down the straight ended in Blue Nile getting home by half a length. Time 2' 08". Parimutuel paid \$9.80.

LADIES' NOMINATION.—Nominating Lady to stand at a given point behind a net placed between two poles at the side of the Course. Gentleman nominated to gallop past and catch a ball thrown to him over the net by his Lady nominator. Gentleman after catching the ball to gallop on and place same in a basket which will be on the ground some little distance on. Gentlemen to continue galloping from the time they start till after passing the basket. Entrance fee \$3. 1st and 2nd Prizes presented by the Club.

1 Mr R. F. C. Master nominated by Miss Master
2 Mr N. S. Rutherford " Mrs. Rutherford
0 Mr W. S. Dupree " Miss Wilkinson
0 Mr J. Peterson " Miss Taylor
0 Mr G. C. Moxon " Mrs. Moxon
0 Mr W. A. Cruickshank " Mrs. Bailey
0 Mr Satterthwaite, R.A. " Miss Shelton Hooper

0 Mr A. G. Clarke " Miss Joan Master
0 Mr H. E. Large " Miss Thompson
Master secured 12 points to Rutherford's 10.

THREE QUARTER OF A MILE FLAT RACE.—or Subscription Griffins of any season which have never won an official race. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize. A Cup presented. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

The Hon: Mr F. H. May's, g Highland Heather 10st 9lb (Mr May) 1
Mr E. A. Hankey's ch. Off Chance 11st 1lb (Mr Hickman) 2
Mr Sherlock's, w Dublin 10st 12lb (Mr Clark) 3
Mr H. B. L. Dowbiggin's g No Wanchee 10st 12lb (Mr Dowbiggin) 0
Godfrey Master's, b Bellmaros (late Small Rose) 10st 12lb (Mr Master) 0

Dublin set the pace at the outset but was soon displaced by Off Chance, No Wanchee lying third, with Highland Heather fourth. Highland Heather closed up, though Off Chance led

at the rock. Through the village the horses bunched, with No Wanchee a long way behind. Passing into the straight Off Chance at the rails ran neck for neck with Highland Heather, but the latter drew in front and won by half a head. Time 1' 31". 25. Winner \$16.30.

Tent-Legging Challenge Cup.—Presented. For China Ponies to be run for five times and to be won by the rider scoring most marks at the end of the season. Best of three runs at each meeting. Points for pace and style. Entrance fee \$3. A memento presented to the 1st and 2nd at each meeting.

1 Mr W. S. Dupree
2 Mr C. H. Ross
3 Mr G. C. Moxon
0 Mr W. G. Clark
0 Capt. J. S. Cunningham
0 Mr H. F. Hickman
0 Mr H. E. Large
0 Mr R. F. C. Master
0 Mr J. Peterson

Mr. Dupree secured 26 points, Mr. Ross 19 and Mr. Moxon 18.

ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE. Handicap—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lb. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: A Cup presented. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Messrs T. F. Hough and R. Shewan's g Pride of Cadzow 10st 13lb (Mr Gegg) 1
Mr Nemo's b Grand Slam (late Crisis) 10st 5lb (Mr Clark) 2
Mr H. P. White's b Zapeter 10st 6lb (Mr Dupree) 3

Mr Brutton's g Kingston 10st 12lb 5lb allowance (Mr Brutton) 0
Mr C. P. Chater's b Rust 10st 5lb 4lb over (Mr. Hickman) 0

Mr Rolason's b Beaufort 10st 6lb (Mr. Gresson) 0
Mr Stiff's g Hardcase 1 st. 4lb over (Mr Large) 0

Mr Godfrey Master's yd. Drayos (late Autumn Rose) 10st 10lb (Mr G. Master) 0
Zapeter, Grand Slam, Hardcase, and Kingston went off in company. The first two retained the position past the football stand but Hardcase had given place to Kingston. This order was maintained up the hill, but near the village Drayos came up. Entering the straight Grand Slam still disputed the lead with Zapeter but Pride of Cadzow coming through the ruck passed them both and won by a neck. Time 2' 45". 25. Winner \$81.70.

V.R.C. SPORTS.

As is well known, the V.R.C. is the premier sporting club of the East and has the advantage of being like the city in which it exists cosmopolitan. There is little wonder then, that its meetings are invariably successful, and Saturday's sports gathering was no exception to the rule. Although a slight shower of rain fell in the afternoon it came too late to mar the success of the meeting, at which there was a very large attendance, which included H.E. the Governor. As on the previous day, the grandstand and ground was prettily adorned with flags. Considerable interest was attached to certain of the events on account of the new competitors who started, among these being L. J. Wishart, J. H. Mead, J. M. G. Taylor, and J. W. Bains. An energetic committee carried the meeting through without a hitch, and needless to say, the sport was good. The patrons and committee are:—

PATRONS: His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.; His Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Moore, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; His Excellency Major-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B.; Commodore H. P. Williams, R.N.; and Hon. Mr. F. H. May C.M.G.

JUDGES: Mr. W. Armstrong, Eng. Lieut. Greenwood, R.N.; Messrs. T. C. Gray, A. McKirdy, F. W. White, and M. A. A. Sousa.

REFEREE: Mr. A. Rodger.

HANDICAPERS: Eng. Lieut. Greenwood, R.N., Dr. F. H. Kew, Messrs. A. McKirdy, R. W. Pearson, and T. C. Gray.

CLERK OF THE COURSE: Mr. E. G. Jordan.
STARTER: Mr. E. M. Hazeland.

TIME-KEEPERS: Mr. R. W. Pearson and Dr. F. H. Kew.

HON. TREASURER: Mr. H. A. Seth.
HON. SECRETARY: Mr. F. Lammert.

The handicapping met with general approval, a fact which shows that the handicappers, Engineer Lieut. Greenwood, R.N., Dr. F. H. Kew and Messrs. T. C. Gray, A. McKirdy and R. W. Pearson, knew their work. Records were established by L. J. Wishart, who in the high jump cleared 5 feet 1 inch, and covered the 12 yards in the hurdle race in 18.45 secs. A new and interesting item on the programme was the international team race, which was won by the Englishmen. In all probability this event will be one of the principal at future gatherings. The bicycle races were done in good time. Throughout the afternoon Machado's string band played selections of music during the intervals.

Results were as under:—

Long Jump: R. F. C. Master, 19 feet 1 inch, 1; C. B. Down, R. A., 14 feet 4 inch, 2.

High Jump: L. J. Wishart, 5 feet 1 inch, 1; L. C. Rees, 5 feet 2 inch, 2.

One mile bicycle race—handicap: J. Forbes, 15 yards, 1; L. Le Breton, scratch, 2. Time—2 min 45.15 secs.

Tug-of-war, open to non commissioned officers and men of the Navy, Army and Police. Eight men aside. Best of three pulls: 88th Co. R.G.A., 1; 87th Co., 2.

100 yards Challenge Cup: L. J. Wishart, 1; H. L. Garrett, 2. Time—11 secs.

Boys' race, 44 yds and J. Castro, 1; J. Chunnant, 2. Time—5 min 50 sec.

120 yards handicap: V. R. Barros, 8 yards, 1; H. H. Remelios, 4 yds, 2.

Girls' race: E. Stainford, 1; Z. Wheeler, 2.

200 yards handicap: H. H. Alves, 10 yards, 1; J. H. Mead, 6 yards, 2. Time—2' 45.5 secs.

Three miles bicycle race: J. Forbes, 70 yards, 1; D. McKee, 100 yards, 2. Time—3 min.

120 yards hurdle race: L. J. Wishart, 1; T. C. Vernon, 2. Time—18.45 secs.

440 yards flat race: J. H. Mead, 1; N. H. Alves, 2. Time—57 secs.

Half-mile flat race. Open to sailors, soldiers and police: Corp Gae, Middlesex Regt., 1; de Clegg, Middlesex Regt., 2. Time 2' 31.5 seconds.

Girls' race, 100 yards: D. Rodger, 1; Xavier, 2.

Half-mile flat race: C. H. Phillips, R. A., 1; T. C. Vernon, 2. Time 2 minutes 8.45 sec.

Sack race: Engineer Lieutenant Greenwood, 1; A. N. Barros, 2.

International team race: English team, 1; Scotch, 2; Portuguese, 3; Australian, 4.

Boys' race, 100 yards: Osborne, 1; Lopes, 2.

Half mile flat race handicap: Lieutenant H. G. Moore, R.G.A., 1; C. H. Phillips, R.N., 2. Time 4 minutes 48 secs.

The Consolation race was won by A. W. J. Peake.

When the programme was concluded, Miss Rodger, daughter of the Club's chairman, presented the prizes won. Cheers followed for the lady who had conceded this honour, and the V.R.C. being composed of gallant gentlemen, raised cheers to the ladies generally, and so the day ended.

SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE.

An informal meeting of the members of the Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association was held in the Stock Exchange on April 11th when Mr. C. W. Ure, the retiring Chairman, was presented with a silver cigar-box.

The Chairman, Mr. Arthur L. Anderson, in making the presentation, pointed out that during the past three years the Association had passed out of a state of chaos, and was now a properly incorporated body with a legal status and adequate rules, and that this satisfactory change was largely due to Mr. Ure's efforts. In conclusion Mr. Anderson proposed the health of the retiring Chairman, which was drunk with three cheers.

The cigar-box is of Japanese silver, with iris pattern design, and is inscribed "Presented to Mr. C. W. Ure by the members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange in recognition of services rendered as Chairman, 1905 to 1907."

COMPANIES.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LD.

The twenty-first ordinary meeting of shareholders in Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd., was held on April 15th at the Company's office. Mr. A. F. Arculli presided and there were also present Messrs F. P. Musso (director), Mr. A. A. Souza (manager), A. O. D. Gourdin, O. el Arculli and Miss I. Bishop.

The MANAGER read the notice calling the meeting, after which the CHAIRMAN said the report had been in shareholders' hands for some time, and asked them to take it as read. He was sorry the credit balance amounted to only \$600, as against \$6,000 for the previous year, which was due to less work and less sales than in 1905. They had earned in the barber's shop from permanent residents about \$300 less, from visitors and shipping people about \$3,100 less, while in the saloon the drop was about \$2,500. So far this year business had improved a little, and the directors were endeavouring to cut down expenses as far as possible, and they hoped at next annual meeting to have a better report to present. He knew of nothing more that required explaining, but would furnish any information sought to the best of his ability.

Mr. GOURDIN—Was the annual meeting so late because there were no directors present to call it?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, that was the reason. No further questions being asked the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. MUSCO seconded, and the motion was carried.

Mr. GOURDIN proposed the confirmation of the election of Mr. Musso as a director.

The motion was seconded by the CHAIRMAN and agreed to.

Mr. MUSCO proposed the reappointment of A. A. O'D. Gourdin as auditor.

Mr. O. ARCULLI seconded.

The CHAIRMAN said he wished to ask those present that the company was very much indebted to Mr. Gourdin for his services every year, the specially this year. In view of the 73rd year's lean year that gentleman generously fed to work under his usual fee, but the chairman, speaking for himself and his colleagues, thought it was not right to take advantage of his kindness. Mr. Gourdin's fee was fixed at \$300 some three years ago, and the speaker failed to see why he should forego his claim seeing that he had worked for it and was entitled to it. Further he had given some valuable hints and suggestions for curtailing expenses and improving the working, therefore if he would not accept the full amount he might take two-thirds of it, and with it the thanks of the directors and shareholders of the Company. The motion was carried.

Mr. GOURDIN agreed to fall in with the suggestion, seeing it was the wish of directors and shareholders, but he would have been better pleased to have waived the whole amount.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, that is all the business before the meeting. I thank you very much for your attendance and hope that at the next meeting it will be my pleasure to announce a much larger dividend than we have hitherto had.

The approximate gross earnings of the Indian Railways from the 1st of April, 1906, to the 3rd of March, 1907, are now 182 lakhs better than they were in the same period last year.

THE CANTON-HONGKONG ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LD.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the Company's office, Prince's Building, on the 15th April. Mr. Chan A-Fook presided, other shareholders present being Admiral Li, Messrs. Sang Yut-kai, Lai Hui-kwan, Yew Tsz-ywo, Chuk-kee, Tang Kan-shang, Kwan Tak-kee and J. L. Farwell (secretary).

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Companies' Ordinance 1865, and that Mr. A. R. Lowe, Chartered Accountant of Hongkong, be hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up.

ADMIRAL LI seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The meeting then dissolved.

CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held at the office of the general managers, Messrs. Shewan Tomes and Co., on April 17th. Mr. P. Shewan presided, other shareholders present being Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. H. P. White (consulting committee), R. Henderson (secretary), and Fung Wa-chun.

The SECRETARY having read the notice, calling the meeting, the CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen: The report and accounts for the year ending 28th February were issued to you on the 5th inst., and are now presented for your approval. The gross profit amounts to \$79,966.66 as against \$61,184.97 for the previous year, and the net profit to \$46,459.10 against \$31,219.99 last year a fair improvement, but not so much as we had hoped and as it might well have been, had we not had rather bad luck. Last year we suffered from the boycott at Canton, and this year our earnings have been curtailed by two severe outbreaks of fire there. A number of good customers were thus lost to us for a time, but the quarters where these fires occurred are being rapidly rebuilt, and we hope before long to do a better business there than before. Interest on money borrowed is again a heavy item, and has reduced our profit by some \$18,000. I cannot complain of this for the money was badly wanted, and has been very useful, but I do feel it hard that we should lose over \$1,700 in discount on the small coins, which we receive in payment of our bills, and which we cannot well refuse to take from our customers. Many of these coins are British coins, which the Government who issues them should never allow to fall below their par value. Apparently the Government, led away by the profit to be made on the subsidiary coins issued them to too great an extent, and so the interior of China became flooded with them. The Provincial Governments retaliated with a still baser coinage, and industries like ours have to suffer for want of forethought on the part of our rulers who now seem helpless to remedy the situation they have brought about, though surely it cannot be a difficult matter to prohibit the Chinese coins altogether and call in the British until the supply equals the demand. As it is, British coins are at a heavy discount in a British Colony, which it seems to me is a state of things far from creditable to those within whose jurisdiction this matter lies. The cost of coal was a little lower than during 1905, but it was still much above the normal figure, while on the other hand the quality was worse than ever, so much so that we have now about decided to abandon Japanese in favour of Australian coal. On the other hand, our experiment with a Diesel oil engine has so far resulted very satisfactorily with a substantial saving by the use of oil, compared with burning coal, although as the engine only got into regular working at the end of 1906 this economy has not appreciably affected the accounts before you. Our losses from the typhoon in September were about \$25,000 in capital, and a small loss in revenue at Kowloon, and from wires at Canton about \$1,600 in capital, and a heavy reduction in revenue which, however, will be recovered in time. You will see from the accounts that we have been at a large expenditure for additions, alterations and re-arrangements to the Power Station at Canton, which have been forced upon us through the Factory having been laid down by its original promoters in a cramped position, and with apparently no thought whatever of future extension or the expansion of business, which has since taken place. While these changes are

absolutely necessary owing to circumstances beyond our control, they will at the same time create much more economical conditions and better working all round, but we have still a good deal more to do in this way before the plans of our manager, Mr. Marston, whose advice and recommendations in these matters we have found very reliable, can all be carried out. We much regret that in spite of the fact that the present accounts show a substantial improvement all round and a larger balance of profit, we cannot, in face of the very serious amount of \$49,970.10 due to our Bankers and other creditors, feel justified in recommending a repetition of last year's dividend. We, therefore, propose to dispose of the credit balance of \$46,459.10 by writing off \$21,459.10 as depreciation, and carrying \$25,000 forward to credit of next year's Profit and Loss Account. As you are all aware we are now raising a sum of \$500,000 on debentures at 6 per cent which will pay off our present debts, and leave about \$10,000 for further working capital. With part of this money we shall obtain two more 200 B. H. P. Diesel engines, one of which is actually required now, as all our plant is working full time, and to keep pace with the demand we have had to call upon our spares, always a dangerous thing to do. The first of these engines should be working by November next, and the second a month or so later. This will give us three Diesels altogether on which there will be a marked saving in working expenses as compared with steam. Our reason for ordering two of these engines at once is that they are in great demand at home, and makers of them are so full of work that they must be ordered well ahead to secure the required delivery. I am pleased to say as regards our prospects that the demand for light continues to grow, and we have not the least doubt that there will be plenty of work for both engines when they are ready to start, for as I explained just now, the first one could be utilised at once if it were here. I do not wish to appear too optimistic or to mislead you by painting the future in too glowing colours, but I certainly think we have good reason to look forward to a better and more profitable business in future, for we have in Canton a large field which it takes all our resources to cope with, while in Kowloon, although it is only the day of small things with us there, our business grows steadily nevertheless, and while on one hand we are effecting economies and reducing working expenses, on the other the number of our customers and our income from sales increase and expand every month.

No questions being asked, the CHAIRMAN proposed that the report and accounts as presented be adopted and passed, and that the balance of \$46,459.10 at credit of Profit and Loss Account be disposed of by writing \$21,459.10 off value of Plant, Machinery and Lines as depreciation, and by carrying forward \$25,000 to credit of next year's Profit and Loss Account.

Mr. WHITE seconded, and the motion was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN, seconded by Mr. HENDERSON, Sir Paul Chater, Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. H. P. White were re-elected to the consulting committee.

SIR PAUL CHATER proposed the reappointment of Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. O'D. Gourdin as auditors.

The motion was seconded by Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN, and carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. I am much obliged for your attendance.

HONGKONG STEAM WATERBOAT COMPANY.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Steam Waterboat Co. held on April 17th, the following resolutions were confirmed:—(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Union Waterboat Company Limited, and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Edgar George Barrett be, and he is hereby appointed, Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up. (2) That the conditional agreement submitted

to this meeting be, and the same is hereby approved and that the liquidator be, and he is hereby, authorised pursuant to Section 201 of the Company's Ordinance 186 to adopt the said agreement and carry the same into effect with such if any modification as the said Liquidator may think expedient.

THE YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

The Report for presentation to the Seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting of shareholders, to be held at Shanghai on Friday, April 26th reads:—

The Board of Directors have now the pleasure to submit to the Shareholders the Annual Report and Audited Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet to the 31st December, 1906.

Working Account 1905 and Former Years.—This Account shows a Credit Balance of \$237,956.37 against \$323,346.48 on 30th December, 1905. The Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend to Shareholders of 20 per cent. out of this Account, and the Transfer of \$50,000 to the Credit of Reserve Fund and \$25,000 to the credit of R/Insurance Fund.

Dividend of 20% (= \$12 per share) \$ 96,000.00
To Reserve fund .. 50,000.00
To Re-Insurance Fund .. 25,000.00
Balance Carried Forward .. 66,956.37

\$237,956.37

Working Account, 1906.—The Net Premium earned during 1906, after deducting Return Premium, R/Insurance Premium etc., amount to \$845,154.12 against \$931,714.06 during 1905, and the Account shows a balance at Credit of \$394,520.21, which the Directors recommend carrying forward.

The dividend will be paid in taels at exchange 73. \$12 per share at exchange 73=taels 8.76 per share.

Reserve Fund.—After crediting the fund with \$50,000 as recommended above, the reserve fund will amount to \$850,000.

Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Account.—After crediting this account with \$10,000 from working account there remained a balance of \$1,988.27 at credit of same on the 31st December, 1906.

Sterling Exchange has been taken at 3/1-1/16 (the demand rate on 31st December, 1906) and the relative value between dollars and taels at 78.

Investments.—The value on 31st December last has been taken for all the Association's investments.

Directors.—In accordance with the Articles of Association, the present directors all retire from office, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Auditor.—Mr. G. H. Thomson retires, but, being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. S. JACKSON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 9th April, 1907.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

For 12 months ending 31st December, 1906.

| Dr. | \$ c. |
|---|--------------|
| To net premium, less re-insurances, &c. | 845,154.12 |
| To interest account .. | 99,859.41 |
| To transfer fees .. | 45.00 |
| | \$945,058.53 |

| Cr. | \$ c. |
|--|--------------|
| By claims paid, less re-insurances, &c. | 386,994.10 |
| By agency commissions .. | 54,002.89 |
| By head office and general charges .. | 44,254.06 |
| By London charges .. | 24,397.74 |
| By Hongkong charges .. | 4,397.51 |
| By agency charges .. | 20,270.64 |
| By directors', auditor's and committees' fees .. | 6,221.39 |
| By exchange account .. | 10,000.00 |
| By balance .. | 394,520.21 |
| | \$945,058.53 |

WORKING ACCOUNT. 1905, and former years.

| Dr. | \$ c. |
|---|--------------|
| To balance of working account 1905 from last account .. | 532,334.25 |
| To balance of working account former years from last account .. | 323,346.48 |
| | \$855,680.73 |

| Cr. | \$ c. |
|--|--------------|
| By net claims, re-insurance premium and premium returned, &c., account 1903 .. | 325,703.74 |
| By special dividend—1905 account, \$1 per share on 8,000 shares .. | 24,000.00 |
| By bonus to secretary and staff .. | 10,227.19 |
| By amount transferred to reserve fund .. | 60,000.00 |
| By amount transferred to re-insurance fund .. | 51,000.00 |
| By dividend—former years account—\$12 per share on 8,000 shares .. | 96,000.00 |
| By net claims and all payments account former years .. | 61,793.43 |
| By balance .. | 237,956.37 |
| | \$855,680.73 |

| Dr. | \$ c. |
|---|----------------|
| BALANCE SHEET, On 31st December, 1906. | |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Capital—8,000 shares of \$100 each, upon which the sum of \$80 per share has been called and fully paid-up .. | 480,000.00 |
| Reserve fund .. | 800,000.00 |
| Re-insurance fund .. | 134,143.75 |
| Exchange and investment fluctuation account .. | 1,988.27 |
| Working account, 1906 .. | 394,520.21 |
| Working account, 1905 and former years .. | 237,956.37 |
| Uncollected dividends .. | 6,151.77 |
| | \$2,054,760.37 |

| Cr. | \$ c. |
|---|----------------|
| ASSETS. | |
| Midland Railway Company, Consolidated 2 1/2 per cent. perpetual preference stock £5,673.12 .. | 50,328.32 |
| Great Northern Railway Co., Consolidated 4 per cent. perpetual preference stock £1,725 .. | 15,301.81 |
| London and North Western Railway Co., Consolidated 4 per cent. Preference stock £2,950 .. | 26,168.31 |
| Great Western Railway Co., 4 per cent. debenture stock £1,525 .. | 13,527.68 |
| Great Western Railway Co., 4 per cent. debenture stock £2,521 .. | 22,353.95 |
| India 3 1/4 per cent. stock 1831 £1,891.6 10 .. | 16,777.36 |
| Mortgages on real estate .. | 300,000.00 |
| Chinese Imperial Government E loan of 1896 .. | 55,821.92 |
| Japanese securities held to conform with insurance law passed in 1903 .. | 91,987.67 |
| Cash at bankers on fixed deposit .. | 355,829.42 |
| Cash at bankers on current account .. | 193,314.11 |
| Property—land and buildings, head office No. 26 The Bund Shanghai .. | 174,735.99 |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 6 per cent. debentures of 1890 .. | 33,561.64 |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 6 per cent. debentures of 1891 .. | 33,561.64 |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 5 per cent. debentures of 1896 .. | 10,479.45 |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 6 per cent. debentures of 1901 .. | 67,123.29 |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 5 1/2 per cent. Debentures of 1892 .. | 6,164.38 |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 5 per cent. Debentures of 1901 .. | 2,328.77 |
| Shanghai Municipal 5 per cent. Debentures of 1892 .. | 22,239.73 |
| Shanghai Municipal 5 per cent. Debentures of 1895 .. | 6,444.11 |
| Shanghai Municipal, 5 per cent. Debentures of 1901 .. | 67,123.29 |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., 5 per cent. Debentures of 1896 .. | 20,198.63 |
| Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., 6 per cent. Debentures of 1899 .. | 13,150.69 |
| Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd., 8 per cent. Debentures .. | 43,490.82 |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., 6 per cent. Debentures .. | 9,253.42 |
| Investments in Shares of Local Companies .. | 172,757.08 |
| Policy Stamps at Agencies .. | 248.64 |
| Head Office and Agencies' Furniture .. | 4,907.55 |
| Due by Agencies, Premium in course of collection, and Sundry outstandings .. | 23,210.70 |
| | \$2,054,760.37 |

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, 13th April 1907.

AN AFFRONT?

Viceroy Chou Fu has made a new regulation, that in the event of any Commissioners of the I. M. Customs paying calls on him in future, guns will not be fired, and the main door will not be opened for their reception. This means they will have henceforth to go through the side entrance reserved for minor officials. This, if accepted by the Inspector-General, will tend to lower considerably the status and dignity of the I. M. Customs' officials.

CHINA'S CANTON "SQUADRON."

Owing to the poor condition of the whole of the Southern fleet, H. E. Chou Fu cabled to Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai to borrow the gunboat

"Po Pik" which was recently purchased by the Chinese Government from foreigners. Viceroy Yuan has consented to lend the "Po Pik" temporarily.

TRUE POLITENESS.

Perhaps few foreigners know that it is customary for the Viceroy of a Province to entertain the officials and merchants of his native province to an annual banquet. H. E. Chou Fu gave an annual banquet at the Bannermen's Hall yesterday where there was a large attendance. A first class Cantonese theatrical troupe was also engaged to give a performance. After the banquet Marquis Li Kwok Kit insisted upon paying for the whole show, and His Excellency Chou Fu "finally consented." The bill was over 1000 taels.

EXTRADITION ARRANGEMENTS.

With regard to the rendition of Chinese criminals from Hongkong and Macao, the *Sze Mun Po* gives the following report:—

"The Hongkong Government requires the evidence of two witnesses to prove such cases, but the Portuguese law demands as many as eight witnesses and a certain time is limited for their appearance. Consequently many cunning criminals have been discharged, owing to the time for producing of witnesses expiring. A few days ago Viceroy Chou Fu delegated a deputy to hold a conference with the Governor of Macao with a view to reducing the number of witnesses to two only. The Macao Governor replied that he had no power to alter the laws of his country, and that he would refer the question to the Home Government."

MRS. MACHLE'S MURDERER?

The man named Shew Yuet Yeong who murdered Mrs. Machle in the Linchow massacre was arrested here a few days ago. It appears that the U. S. Consul General received information that Shew Yuet Yeong was employed in the sanitary department as a coolie under the assumed name of Chew Hung. A despatch was sent to the Viceroy on the matter and H. E. instructed the police to effect Shew Yuet Yeong's arrest. At the trial Shew Yuet Yeong denied the charge and stated that his name is Chew Hung and not Shew Yuet Yeong and that he is not a native of Linchow. The informer gave evidence that the prisoner had assumed the fictitious name of Chew Hung, his real name is Shew Yuet Yeong; that he lived next to Dr. Machle's house in Linchow and that he saw him murder Mrs. Machle. Moreover the informer said he is willing to sign a statement that if his evidence was untrue he is prepared to receive any punishment to which the Court may sentence him. The informer suggested that the prisoner be taken back to Linchow where people could prove that he is a native of that place. Viceroy Chou Fu has communicated with the Linchow Prefect requesting the latter to make minute investigations in the matter and in all probability the case will be sent to Linchow for trial.

17th April.

OPIUM.

Upon receipt of information from the Fukien Province that the privilege for selling prepared opium was farmed by that Province to a merchant for the sum of \$2,300,000 per annum, His Excellency Chou Fu, it is reported, intends to adopt the same measure and tenders will shortly be invited to take up the monopoly in Kwangtung Province.

Before the issuing of the proclamation for the prohibition of opium smoking last year, there were over three hundred and seventy licences issued for the selling of prepared opium in Fatsan alone. After the Chinese new year over fifty of these shops closed their business, and at the beginning of the third moon, which is the time for renewing the licences, about 100 more of them closed their shops. The Viceroy having discovered that two prefects and two magistrates have died through giving up suddenly the custom of opium smoking has instructed that the prohibition be gradually applied so as to allow inveterate smokers to give up the habit by gradually diminishing the daily dose.

RAILWAY MUDDLE.

Local merchants received telegrams from Peking stating that the Cantonese high officials in Peking have sent a joint memorial

to the Throne requesting that H. R. H. Prince Chan Pui Chi be delegated to Canton to investigate the Yuet-Han Railway trouble. This tends to show that matters are still in a muddle, and that months will elapse before any progress can be made.

An office called the "Kowloon-Canton Railway Bureau" has been opened here. It is next to the ex-Governor's Yamen. All railway matters will now be attended to by H. E. Wu Ling Fang. It is reported that Wu Ling Fang will shortly proceed to Hongkong to hold a conference with the Hongkong Authorities regarding the construction of that line.

PIRACY.

A few days ago the *No On* passenger junk (towed by a launch) which runs regularly between Canton and San Wai was pirated near Chan Chuen, only a few miles from Canton. The pirates cleared away with about Tls. \$3,000 worth of booty belonging to the passengers. The matter was reported to the local authorities, but so far no arrests have been made.

RICE FOR THE POOR.

Over 10,000 piculs of rice were recently imported to Canton by the Charitable Institutions here. Agents for selling cheap rice to the poor have been established in different parts of the city and will commence operations to-morrow.

CURRENCY.

Viceroy Chou Ku has given instructions to investigate and report the number of Provincial Bank notes in circulation. H.E. says that during Viceroy Shum's regime money was very tight, and in consequence the latter official issued those provincial notes. It is now discovered that the amount of notes placed in the market has reached to an enormous figure. The Viceroy further stated that at present the Sin Hau Kuk has over 600,000 taels of bullion, and the Government Bank has only 600,000 taels. He has directed those two departments to keep them in reserve to meet the exchange of provincial notes and also to increase the bullion reserve.

JAPAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Tokyo, March 28th.

THE DIET PROLOGUED.

The twenty-third session of the Imperial Diet was ceremoniously brought to an end to-day by the reading of a short Imperial message. Parliament will again assemble in the autumn and next year we are to have a general election, when it is to be hoped that the opinions of the people will be decisively shown by their selections. The past session has been one of hard work, to judge by the summary given of Bills, representations and petitions considered by the House and Committees, but the session has also been distinguished in other ways. The passing of a Budget of 600 million yen with remarkable celerity and little discussion was commented upon in these notes at the time, but it will bear a further reference. Your Tokyo correspondent was taken to task in a friendly way for his alleged ignorance of the procedure of the Japanese Diet. The *Japan Mail* criticised the note which spoke of an "enormously swollen budget" being passed in the house with very little criticism, and the *Yokohama Journal* took the opportunity of explaining that the work of the Japanese Diet is really done by the Committees and not by the whole House, which was thus relieved of a great deal of necessary investigation and examination. The note in question was not written in ignorance of the procedure of the Diet, and really the *Japan Mail's* explanation of the procedure, designed to exonerate the Diet from the charge of hastily passing a most important budget, has only a theoretical value, for not only did the House pass the Budget with little discussion, but the work in committee of those members who were charged with analysing it and refining it, was done with such quickness that the Budget was scarcely more closely scrutinised in committee than it was by the whole House. The note criticised might have been written much more strongly in condemnation of the attitude of the Diet towards the Budget, for

whatever the theoretical procedure, the actual procedure of the Japanese Parliament, in this and in other matters, stands condemned.

OTHER INCIDENTS OF THE SESSION.

A matter which brought into prominence the liberty taken with public men by a section of the Japanese Press who, unlike foreign newspapers, have no libel proceedings to fear—at least they often act as if such were the case—was brought under the notice of the Diet. A Tokyo newspaper charged certain members with receiving bribes, when one of the indicated members announced that he intended to proceed against the newspaper for libel. This is the interesting point, and if the member carries out his threat and is successful the result will be that Japanese newspapers will become less personal and more careful in what they say. An incident significant of the attitude of the Japanese towards their womenfolk these modern days occurred in the proceedings of one of the committees. A representation or petition, signed by a hundred more or less prominent ladies in Tokyo, prayed that the offence of adultery on the part of the man should be punishable by law. The representation provoked the laughter of the committee and there the matter ended. Another matter which shows that the comparative freedom of women in Japan is far from being realised was an amendment to the police law allowing women to attend political meetings. This was also defeated, decisively. The final incident of the session worth notice was the resolution of want of confidence in the Foreign Minister, Viscount Hayashi, proposed by a few members, but it was not submitted to the verdict of the House. The genial Viscount's offence—his principal offence—was a flat refusal to agree to the establishment of an emigration bureau in the Foreign Office. Generally, however, the opposition party believes the foreign affairs of the country to be in an unsatisfactory condition, especially in Korea and Manchuria, while Hayashi's conciliatory attitude on the various under-currents of the San Francisco question is not pleasing to the peppery and less-informed members, anxious for the national dignity. Moreover, Viscount Hayashi's attitude in the rostrum of the Diet is rather that of an after-dinner speaker. He is good-natured, humorous, and superior, somewhat lackadaisical, as if a little bored by the energetic speech and desires of some of the provincial members. It can easily be imagined that his very deportment would make enemies among such.

THE MARKET.

Since writing last on this topic the stock market in Tokyo has suffered a further heavy relapse and many speculators have gone to the wall. The general situation has caused alarm to a section of the Press, but while a few of the genuine undertakings floated within the past few weeks may be injuriously affected by the scare, business on the whole will be rather benefited than otherwise. It may be held to be a necessary fall in order that the stock quotations resume their proper values, for the prices of leading shares a couple of months ago were quite abnormal and altogether beyond what the ordinary investor would be likely to pay. The market has not yet regained confidence. It requires very little to put it in a pinnicky condition—from purely local causes—but the outlook is encouraging. We hear on every hand of the prosperity of the people, while such great undertakings as the Muroran Iron Foundry, which will be conducted with British and Japanese capital on an extensive scale, tend to strengthen confidence in Japan's future as a commercial and industrial country. British, French, German and Belgian capitalists are becoming more and more interested in Japan, and so in a less degree are the financiers of Sweden, Denmark, and Holland. Japan is cute enough to welcome these foreigners and to secure her good share of the advantages at the same time. It is not a case of the Powers exploiting a helpless country, and such being the situation the investor is justified in regarding the future of Japan in an optimistic spirit.

A TOKYO "SURPRISE PACKET."

Designed some twelve months ago as a small local fair with no particular object, the exhibition opened on the 20th inst. has blossomed into the Tokyo Industrial Exhibition, has cost in

buildings something like a million yen, and would be a credit to any city in the world. Up to a week or so ago few foreigners had any idea of the extent and scope of this exhibition, excepting those perhaps who are exhibitors in the foreign department. And the opening ceremony came as a surprise to the many thousands who were present, for it is a fact that very little has been heard of it in Japan, the Government having not yet adopted the principle of extensive advertisement in such cases. Had they done so, making the show well known, especially on the China coast, it is safe to say that Japan would be the richer by the presence of many visitors from China than will be the case this season. This country could be made as great a holiday resort as Switzerland with a little effort in the right direction, but such a movement must be first started by the Government before the spirit of private enterprise will be awakened.

OVERTIME CUSTOMS FEES AT SHANGHAI.

Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents of the B.N. Line and the E. and A. S. S. Co., and Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, agents of the O. S. S. Co., and numerous other lines, wrote the following joint letter to the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

Shanghai, January 22, 1907.

Dear Sir,—The undersigned representatives of Shipping Companies to Shanghai solicit the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce in protesting against the imposition by the Commissioner of Customs of overtime fees for permits to work cargo after Customs hours, whether the vessel works after those hours or not.

It frequently happens that a steamer is due either at Woosung or Shanghai after Customs hours, but from causes over which it will be readily understood we have no control, her arrival is delayed, similarly with steamers leaving the port it is quite impossible to state the actual hour when the discharge or loading of cargo will be completed; in such cases it has been customary to apply for the permit in anticipation, and up till quite recently such permits, if not used, were not charged for.

The Commissioner of Customs now contends that as a staff of tidewaiters has to be provided they must, therefore, be paid for, and whilst we feel that there might perhaps be some reason in this argument were the whole of the fees collected utilized in this manner, there can be no justification for charging a fee, only a very small portion of which can possibly be so utilized.

We venture to hope that you will place this letter before the committee and that we shall receive the support of the Chamber in protesting against what appears to us to be an injustice to the shipping interest of the port.

Interrogated by the Chamber, the Commissioner of Customs replied that shipping firms had been obtaining such permits in excess of actual requirements, and that in consequence of the dislocation of staff (Customs officers being detailed for extra duty at points where their services were not required, to the detriment of necessary work elsewhere in the harbour) he could hold out no hope that these charges would be foregone. To the complaining firms Mr. Hobson replied (in part) "the proportion of unused permits to the total issue is still thirty-two per cent. although shipping agents have received repeated warnings that by continuing to apply for more permits than were absolutely required, they would bring about the strict enforcement of the Special Permit Fee rule. The figures for 1905 were 12,854 permits taken out, and 5,525 unused; and for the four months ending in August this year 3,029 taken out and 987 unused. I can see no reason, therefore, for delaying any longer to carry out the rule notified afresh in March last. Customs Notification No. 64."

From the extract of meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during the month of March we note that the average maximum temperature was 68.4, and the minimum 59.7 d-g. The rainfall was .335 inches.

KOWLOON "HONGKONG" WATER-
WORKS SYSTEM.

Mr. L. Gibbs, A.M., Inst. C. E., has an excellently illustrated paper on this subject in the *Far Eastern Review*. He says:—Prior to the year 1898 the mainland portion of the Colony of Hongkong comprised an area of about four square miles only. In 1891 the population of this area, known as the Kowloon Peninsula, including those living in boats near the shore, amounted to 26,500. It was about this date that the necessity for the public supply of water first forced itself upon the attention of the Government of the Colony. It being undesirable to obtain water from what was then Chinese territory, the sources of supply were consequently somewhat limited. A scheme was proposed by Mr. Osbert Chadwick, Consulting Engineer to the Colonies, for obtaining water from the flat sandy valleys in the northern part of the peninsula. This scheme was carried out under the direction of Mr. F. A. Cooper, Director of Public Works for the Colony of Hongkong. The works were completed in 1895 at a cost of \$116,600 (Mexican currency). Three valleys, having a joint area of 220 acres, were reserved as a collecting area, the water in the flat sandy bottoms of these valleys being intercepted by collecting pipes and led to shallow wells, below which dams were built across the valleys to prevent the escape of water underground. The wells were connected by iron pipes to a tank having a capacity of 150,000 galls. at Yaumati, and from this tank the water was pumped into the distributing mains, the supply being regulated by two small service reservoirs, one near Yaumati 215 inches above sea level and of 160,000 galls. capacity, and the other at Hung Hom 160 inches above sea level and of 90,000 galls. capacity. The minimum supply obtainable was estimated to be 232,000 per day.

ORIGINAL AND REVISED NEW SCHEME.—In 1898 the consumption was found to be rapidly overtaking the available resources of supply, and at the same time the acquisition of what is known as the new Territory, an area of about 35 square miles—the mainland portion of which lies to the north of Kowloon Peninsula—gave promise of increased facilities for obtaining water. Under these circumstances, the writer—then an engineer in the Public Works Department—was instructed to report on the question.

The physical conditions of the country and the incidence of the rainfall made a storage scheme the only practicable one. There are no large water-sheds, the country being a jumble of grass-covered hills rising from a few hundred to 3,000 divided by boulder-filled watercourses, carrying torrents during the summer rains, and almost dry during the northeast monsoon. Here and there these watercourses broaden out into comparatively flat valleys and make possible reservoir sites. The average yearly rainfall is 84" of this, 58" fall during the four months of May to August.

The scheme originally proposed comprised a storage reservoir of 120,000 galls. capacity, formed by an earthen dam 65 feet high, and commanding a drainage area of 330 acres. The lowest draw off was to have been at 330 feet above all the inhabited parts of the peninsula; filterbeds, a new service reservoir of 2,000,000 galls. capacity, and extensions of existing mains were provided for. The works were estimated to cost \$380,000 (Mexican currency) and to provide a supply of 580,000 galls. a day. This scheme was approved by the local authorities, and submitted to London for the Colonial Office. The Consulting Engineer, Mr. Chadwick, while generally approving the scheme, advised that a masonry dam be substituted for the proposed earthen dam.

About the time that this scheme was under discussion there occurred an unprecedented expansion in the population of this part of the colony. The land population of the peninsula, which in 1891 stood at 20,000, was returned by the census of 1901 as 41,000, and to this had to be added—for purposes of water supply—the floating population and two small towns known as Kowloon City and Sham Shui Po in the New Territory: so that the population then requiring water amounted to 56,000 as against 44,000 when the scheme was drawn in 1899. It therefore appeared

probable that the original scheme, if carried out, would very soon be out of date. At the same time it was found that a more suitable site for a masonry dam than the site originally selected for the earthen dam existed at a point lower down the stream, and that at this site a dam could be constructed giving a reservoir of 350,000,000 galls. capacity, whilst still giving ample head above the district to be supplied; and this project was eventually selected as the one to be put into operation. The writer in the meantime having left the public service and joined the firm of Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs, his concern was entrusted with the carrying out of the work.

DETAILS OF THE CONSTRUCTION. This final scheme, which is now fast approaching completion, comprises a storage reservoir to hold 350,000,000 galls. of water; two miles of catchwater channel; three filterbeds, each capable of filtering 500,000 galls. per day; a service reservoir holding 2,000,000 galls.; the necessary connecting pipes of castiron between storage reservoir, filterbeds and service reservoir, and about seven miles of additional mains to extend the present distributing system.

The storage reservoir is formed by a masonry and concrete dam which, when finished, will be about 600 inches long on top and 112 inches high from the lowest part of the foundation. The mass of the dam is of cement concrete varying in proportion from 1 cement 2 sand 4 broken stone to 1 cement 2½ sand 6 broken stone. The cement used is in situ the Hongkong "Green Island" brand. At the commencement of the work English cement supplied by Messrs. Knight, Evans & Sturge was used, and at one time a consignment of German "Hermor" cement was procured. A comparatively low test was demanded and all these cements have given satisfaction. The sand is sea sand obtained from beaches on the neighbouring coasts, and the stone is hard igneous rock found in the neighbourhood and hand broken. In the mass of concrete stones are balled averaging about three cubic feet each, no stones being nearer together than 6 inches.

The water face of the dam is of granite masonry dressed on beds and set in cement mortar, and behind this is a backing of rich concrete, 5 feet thick at the bottom and reduced to 2 feet thick at the top. The outer face is of rubble masonry set in cement mortar. The dam is of a gravity section and curved on plan, the curvature being introduced to avoid a deep drop in the stream bed and at the same time to take advantage of projecting spurs in the sides of the valley to reduce the length of top-water level.

The foundation for a length of 400 feet, and to a level of about 40 feet below overflow level is on hard rock, and above this the ends are keyed into decomposed granite. The outlet appliances are contained in a valve tower on the inner face of the dam, and consist of 18 inches castiron standpipe with four inlet pipes commanded by 6 inches valves and fixed at different levels so that the water will always be drawn from near the surface of the reservoir.

A subsidiary dam about 20 inches high, built in a convenient depression, forms the overflow or byewash dam. This is 100 feet wide in ten 10 feet openings and is designed to pass stormwater at the rate of 4 inches per hour from the natural drainage area with 1 inch per hour from catchwater area with a head of 4 feet. The recorded heaviest rainfall in Hongkong occurred in May, 1899, when 11.9 inches fell in four hours.

Movable iron sluices are provided on the top of the byewash dam. These are to be let down when the heavy rains have ceased at the end of the summer, and will thus in ordinary seasons impound an extra 2 feet of water without raising the water-level to a greater height than it would reach during a heavy rainstorm.

Drainage and Overflow. The natural drainage area of the reservoir is only 400 acres. Experience gained with storage reservoirs on Hongkong Island has led to the conclusion that it requires about one square mile of catchment and a storage of about 200,000,000 galls. to provide 1,000,000 galls. a day. It was therefore evident that the drainage area must be increased. For this purpose a catchwater channel was constructed, intercepting the flow from an area of 400 acres. This

catchwater is an open channel cut on the hillsides at a gradient of 1 in 2,400 and lined with concrete. In the bottom of the catchwater a small V-shaped channel is constructed to carry the dry-weather flow and prevent its loss by evaporation if spread over a board surface. It is estimated that the catchwater will carry from ½ foot to 1 foot of rain per hour from the drainage area of 1,000 acres. Overflows are provided in suitable places, which will come into action when the rainfall exceeds this quantity. At the lower end of the catchwater, the dry-weather flow channel is connected to a small channel, passing round the side of the reservoir, and connecting by means of an 8 inches castiron pipe to the gauge basin on the main supply pipe from the reservoir. This is called the *clearcut channel*, its function being to intercept the water from the streams and carry it direct to the filterbeds, as after heavy rains the water in the reservoir will remain for some days so turbid as to be practically unfilterable.

Filtration.—From the storage reservoir a 10 inches castiron pipe, on a steady gradient, leads to the gauge basin already mentioned. From this gauge basin an 18 inches castiron pipe at a uniform gradient of 1 in 1,000 conveys the water to the filterbeds. These are three in number, each of 800 square yards area, the filtering material consisting of 3 feet 6 inches of sand on one foot of broken stone, arranged for downward filtration. Adjustable outlets will be provided to maintain a constant height of water in the beds and Venturi meters to record both the rate of filtration and the total flow. After leaving the filterbeds the water will pass through a short tunnel in castiron pipes which are continued for about three miles to connect with the old distributing system, passing on the way a Venturi meter which will measure the total supply.

Service Reservoir.—The service reservoir is situated on a hill of decomposed granite just beyond the old boundary-line of the British territory, no site at a suitable height being available near the center of the supply district. It is built entirely in cutting, with floor and sidewalls of cement concrete and vaulting of the same material carried on brick arches and stone pillars. The reservoir is 150 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep, and has a capacity of 1,000,000 galls. the in-and-outlet pipe being arranged so that the water flows in at the top and out from the bottom of the reservoir, thus insuring aeration and circulation.

Water Supply.—The water is supplied in the Chinese quarter by means of self-closing taps, fixed about 100 yards apart at the sides of the streets, all water laid into private premises being charged for by meter. Bell fire hydrants will be fixed about 100 yards apart on all mains in the built area.

Supplementary. The construction is being done by Chinese contractors from the designs and under the supervision of Messrs. Denison, Ram & Gibbs. Concreteing was commenced on the storage reservoir main dam in January, 1904, and the masonry is now within 30 feet of overflow level and impounding about 10,000,000 galls. of water. The catchwater is nearly complete, the filterbeds and service reservoir in use, and the extension of the distributing system well in hand. The total cost of the improvement is estimated to amount to \$1,200,000 (Mexican currency), and the supply in the driest year to 1,500,000 galls. per day.

We learn from the *Asahi* that the Fukuoka Camphor Office has succeeded in constructing and successfully operating a new machine for the manufacture of camphor, which is said to be a valuable invention. The first advantage of the new machine is that it can be employed in factories on a large or small scale with equal success. The second is that a condensing apparatus is used, which prevents any foreign substance from entering the camphor oil in the course of manufacture, and also prevents oil leaking in the form of vapour. Another advantage is that the new machine shortens the period required for distillation, and also saves fuel. It is stated that the existing camphor manufacturing machinery is in a very primitive state, rendering it impossible to carry on the industry on a large and profitable scale.

COMMERCIAL.

The Kobe Market Report, published under the direction of the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade, and dated (Kobe) Hiogo, 2nd April, 1907, has the following:—

IMPORTS.

Cotton.—American.—Prices have not fluctuated much since our last report, Middling being still quoted in the neighbourhood of Yen 35.25 for "forward." Spot is nominal, and closes at Yen 34.50. Indian.—Business has remained quiet and dull, some "forward" transactions of special qualities, however, are reported. This dullness is perhaps due to the fact that spinners are hesitating to buy on account of the heavy decline of yarn, and the absence of "forward" sales. Spot remains nominal. Quotations at the close are:—Broach best, Yen 29; Yeothmal, Yen 24.50; Akola Khamguam, Yen 23.50; Bengal Yen 20.75. Chinese.—Quotations have declined in sympathy with Exchange. Business has been small in both "forward" and "spot" owing to the weak tendency of the Yarn market. Best quality, Yen 28.50; Medium, Yen 24; Common, Yen 25.50. Shirtings.—Remain dull. Cotton Goods and Fancies.—Owing to the depressed condition of this market and the firm attitude of Home manufacturers there has scarcely been any business done. Worsteds and Woollens.—Deliveries are fair but practically no new business doing. Prospects for Autumn bad. Metals.—A small business has been done but there is still a considerable difference between Home prices and what dealers here are willing to pay. Sugar.—Beet.—Nothing of importance to report in the absence of business. Cane.—Refined.—No business to report. Raw.—A few small transactions in Formosa Sugars have taken place. Javas have been inquired for. Osaka Refined.—3,700 bags changed hands at the auction held at Osaka on the 27th March, the higher grades at an advance of 10 sen on previous prices, the lower at a decline of 15 sen per picul. Rice.—Market quiet, but steady.

EXPORTS.

Fish Oil.—Market remains unchanged. Copper.—Market quite unsettled on account of fall of prices in the London Market. No reliable quotations obtainable. Rice.—Quiet, very little export doing. Cotton Yarn.—Market quiet with lower prices. Vegetable Wax.—Present market very uncertain, one or two hundred cases reported to have changed hands, but this is difficult to get confirmed. Matting.—Prices have remained unchanged in spite of the keen competition there has been for supplies. "Job" 180 Cotton Warp Niwase Mattings are finding eager buyers at Yen 7.70. Straw Braid.—A further advance in prices has been recorded during the past fortnight owing to the large number of orders which continued to reach this market, and quotations generally ruled high with upward tendency. Chip Braid.—A good demand obtained for certain descriptions, but higher prices have greatly restricted new business.

COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of 18th April, state that 18 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 68,700 tons of coal. Since April 5th 21 steamers have arrived with a total of 71,800 tons of coal. There has been no enquiry for Cardiff. For Australian there has been a small enquiry, but owing to the high price asked no business is reported. Japanese coal is offering freely and the prices are weaker, and no business beyond small resales are reported. Other kinds neglected.

Quotations:—

Cardiff.....\$14.00 to 15.00 ex-ship, nominal.
Australian.....\$11.00 to 12.00 ex-ship, nominal.
Yubari Lump.....\$12.00 nominal.
Miki Lump.....\$10.00 nominal.
Moji Lump.....\$6.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady.
Moji Unscreened \$6.00 to \$7.00 ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump.....\$7.75 to \$8.50 steady.
Bengal.....\$9.00 to \$9.50 nominal.

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee in his report, dated Hongkong, 5th April, states:—A moderate enquiry has continued throughout the past fortnight, and a fairly large business has been done on the basis of late sales; but at the close, buyers having satisfied their requirements and having in view the rising tendency in exchange, are holding off for lower prices. The demand has been general

and almost all counts have been dealt in, Nos. 10s and 20s forming the bulk of the settlements, and showing little or no fluctuations. Receipts during the interval are large, and have exceeded the off-takes, stocks showing a small increase on last estimate. Bombay is reported weak with spinners pressing for orders. The short-time movement alluded to in last report has, by latest advices, fallen through owing to want of unanimity amongst millowners. Considering the many and varied interests involved this was generally expected, and should create no surprise; but in view of the prevailing depression in the Far Eastern market, this absence of unanimity amongst Bombay spinners is greatly to be regretted, as the free working of the mills will soon inundate us with goods far beyond all possible requirements and aggravate the situation. Sales of the interval aggregate 6,395 bales, arrivals amount to 11,622, unsold stock estimated at 72,000, and sold but uncleared stock at 33,000 bales. Local Manufacture:—No business is reported. Japanese Yarn:—Continues in request, and about 375 bales No. 20s are reported sold at \$127 to \$136. Raw Cotton:—Demand has almost subsided and the only business of the fortnight comprises the single sale of 50 bales superfine New Bengals at \$21. Nothing doing in China kinds. Stocks estimated at 1150 bales Indian, and 500 bales China. Quotations are Bengals \$17 to \$21 and China \$22 to \$24. Exchange on India has rallied during the interval in sympathy with silver and closes to-day steady at Rs. 156 for T/T and Rs. 156 for Post. On Shanghai 72½ and on Japan 103½. The undermentioned business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 13th instant, viz:—Indian:—Despite a moderate demand the eagerness of holders to realize has had the effect of slightly weakening the market. Total sales about 5,000 bales with an estimated stock of unsold and uncleared yarn of 165,000 bales, market closing weak. Japanese:—Rather quiet, sales amounting to only 1,200 bales on the basis of Tls. 86 to 93 for No. 16s, and Tls. 95 to 100 for No. 20s. Local:—No sales from first hands are reported.

PIECE-GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co's Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 11th April, 1907, states:—We have to thank Mr. Theodore H. Price of New York for his very interesting pamphlets of 26th and 28th February concerning the Cotton Crop of America, and, as he writes "thoughtful students of commercial phenomena cannot fail to be profoundly impressed by the history of the cotton market during the past ten or eleven years." He points out that whereas the crop in 1895-6 was 7,147,000 bales and sold at an average of about 7½ cents per pound, this season's crop is between 13 and 14 million bales at an average of probably 10½ cents per pound. It would be as well for this problem to receive the earnest study and attention of all interested in this trade as showing the tremendous possibilities with which it is surrounded. Importers are fairly weary of waiting for the improvement in our market which never comes, and holders generally are showing a considerable amount of anxiety. This promises to be more accentuated now the native money market is commencing to advance after a long spell of extraordinary easiness. It has greatly assisted the dealers to pay outstanding accounts and so continue to carry their goods comfortably, but the stringency that will be caused by the reduction of the local stock of sycee that is now going on must curtail their power to hold as they have been doing, and must inevitably give to the merchants in the consuming districts the opportunity they have waited for so long, namely, to get goods at their own prices. Already it has commenced, apparently, and although there is an attempt to withhold the information as much as possible some fairly large sales have been made from second hands to Tientsin and Chefoo merchants. The basis on which these transactions are reported to have been made is most disappointing in face of the decline in exchange, and gives very poor promise for the future of our market, especially if holders are forced to show any haste in getting rid of their stocks. So far American goods are those chiefly affected, but the whole market must eventually be involved. Even now there is a distinctly uneasy feeling as regards Manchester staple makes and clearances are falling off. On the other hand the only direct business that is current, namely, the auctions, show a distinctly firmer tone this week for the majority of goods. There is a great deal of uncertainty regarding the progress of events in

Manchuria, and the complete evacuation by the recent belligerents is continually being delayed. It seems that they have both made up their minds that the terms of the Treaty they signed were never meant to be kept. The Chinese Government is finding the greatest difficulty in regaining possession of her own, and the trade of Newchwang remains dormant. There are constant reports of this and that administration being handed over or transferred, without mentioning from whom, or to whom, until one can only form at the best a very confused idea of the position of things in Manchuria. Tientsin and Chefoo merchants have bought a little in the way of cheap goods which will compare very well with those the former are receiving direct. Shipments are improving to both these Ports, while Kiaochow continues to take a fair supply. The River markets are doing a fair amount of trade, but the recent episode in Hankow is causing great caution to be used. The export figures to the lower Yangtze Ports are distinctly looking up, while Ningbo is taking her fair quota. Notwithstanding the pessimistic reports concerning Corea a glance at the figures to date of the three leading staples shows that the trade so far is not at all unpromising, and the steady continuity of the shipments does not look as though the demand there was very depressed. A steamer is now on the berth to clear on 18th instant, it will be interesting to see what she takes. The Manchester market is quiet but strong, with but little enquiry from China buyers. The latest spot quotation for Mid. American in Liverpool was 60½d. while the price of "futures" is 57½d. Egyptian remains at 10½d. We can hear of no advices from New York either of the market for domestics or cotton. The yarn market here is fairly steady, prices if anything being lower than they were when the remittance rate was some 5 to 8 per cent. more favorable. Local spinnings are rather firmer, probably owing to the curtailed production. Native Cotton is still strongly held and prices are quite firm. Grey Shirtings.—At the Auctions this week a firmer tendency is noticeable for all weights, though the improvement is not very regular. White Shirtings.—For the ordinary reed goods the auction this morning showed a decidedly firmer feeling, but the heavier makes did not participate in the improvement. Irishes and bleached T-Cloths were also firmer.—Drills and Sheetings.—In American makes entirely there has been some business doing amongst second hand holders for Tientsin and Chefoo. In Drills we hear Pepperella changed hands as low as Tls. 4.10, subsequently recovering to Tls. 4.20. In Sheetings there was a fair enquiry for 3 and 3½ yard makes, the Settlements being estimated at about 3,000 bales for Tientsin and 2,000 bales for Chefoo, at about the same price.

The following is the weekly Piece Goods Report of Messrs. Ilbert & Co., dated Shanghai, April 12th, 1907.—Our market remains extremely quiet, but clearances of former purchases are continuing upon a steady scale, so that with the smaller shipments coming forward the position here should show gradual improvement, the exports of plain cottons from the United Kingdom being, for the first quarter of this year, 30 per cent. less than in 1906 and 10 per cent. less than in 1905. Exchange has temporarily settled down to a basis of a little over 2/10, but up to the present no corresponding rise commensurate with the increased laying-down cost of sterling-bought goods has become apparent, the country markets not responding to the higher basis of values which native holders have been endeavouring to establish. In American goods the market for Sheetings has been somewhat unsteady by the realization of some large stocks by two weak native holders, but on the whole the outlook is somewhat better owing to a better demand from both the Shantung and Chihli provinces, which it is to be hoped will improve the volume of clearances before the market is rendered dull again by the usual planting-out season for crops that is approaching. Bombay yarn is a dragging market, but the tone as regards Tientsin shows rather more encouragement.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per M. M. Co.'s s.s. *Polynesian*, sailed on the 16th April, 1907. For Marseilles:—96 bales raw silk, 350 bales waste silk, 11 cases silk piece goods, 29 pkgs human hair, 15 cases feathers, 23 cases provisions, 7 cases private effects. For Lyons:—120 bales raw silk, 2 bales waste silk. For London:—1 box tea.

Per s.s. Zieten, sailed on 9th April, 1907. For Beyrouth:—32 rolls matting. For Genoa:—450 bales waste silk, 150 cases casia, 86 bales raw silk, 4 cases hats, 2 cases hemp, 1 case chinaware, 1 case cigars. For Antwerp:—180 bales bamboo, 40 rolls matting, 31 bales leaf tobacco, 5 cases chinaware. For Rotterdam:—60 cases preserves, 1 case cigars. For Amsterdam:—4 cases cigars. For Bremen:—248 rolls matting, 95 bales feathers. For Hamburg:—406 bales feathers, 120 rolls matting, 81 bales canes, 26 cases chinaware, 22 cases blackwoodware, 20 cases bristles, 5 cases human hair, 1 case China ink, 1 case cigars. For London:—10 bales canes, 7 cases cigars. For Copenhagen:—150 cases feathers. For Christiania:—1 case curios.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 19th April, 1907.—The market continues dull and inactive, and with a few important exceptions rates show a further decline. Exchange on London T/T 2/1½ on Shanghai 72½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled strong, and with an unsatisfied small demand at \$890 the rate gradually rose without business to \$895, the market closing with buyers and no sellers at the latter rate. In the early part of the week London quoted £105. 10s. and later £105. Sales of Nationals are reported at 51.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have declined to \$785 with sellers and no sales, ex the dividend of \$42 paid on the 15th inst. Cantons have also declined, and at time of closing are on offer at 282½ without any sales. There is nothing else to report under this heading.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs remain unchanged and without business. Chinas have further declined to 85 without sales.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have been negotiated at the reduced rates of 29 and 29½, closing rather firmer at the latter rate. Indo-Chinas have changed hands during the week at \$70 and \$71, the market closing steady with buyers at the latter rate. Shanghai quotes Tls. 52, equal to about 71½ sales and buyers. Douglasses have found further buyers at 38 and 38½, the market closing steady at the former rate. Old Star Ferries have been placed at 3. Shells have been enquired for during the week, but we have heard of no sales, and the rate has risen to 43½ with buyers.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have been placed at 114 and 115, the market closing with further buyers at 115, unauthenticated sales and buyers are reported at higher rates. Luzons unchanged.

MINING.—There is no change in the Charbonnage rate. Rauba have ruled weaker and at the close sellers at 7½ rule the market.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue on the downward path, in all probability owing more to financial than to any other considerations, and in the presence of sellers and the absence of buyers the rate has again fallen, the market closing without any business to report at 122 weak, and lower rates would probably be accepted. Kowloon Wharves have also fallen on similar lines and close weak at quotation. Shanghai Docks, after declining in Shanghai to Tls. 80, close firmer with buyers, both locally and at the Northern port at 83. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves have been placed locally at 216 and 217, Shanghai quoting at the close 216.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Honglong Lands have ruled much steadier, and after small sales at 106 are in request at 106½/107. Humphreys have found further buyers at 11. Other stocks under this heading are weak with sellers and no business to report.

COTTON MILLS.—Rates all come lower from Shanghai, and in the absence of local business we give the northern quotations. Hongkong Cottons remain without business at 12 nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Campbell, Moores have fallen to \$20 sellers, in the absence of a dividend for the year's working. China Providents have found buyers at \$9, and close steady at that rate. Dairy Farms have been placed at 15½, and close with further buyers. Fenwicks have declined to 18 with sellers and no sales. Peak Tramways could be placed at 11, but no shares seem to be available. Green Islands close with sellers at 19, after small sales at that rate. Steam Laundries and Watsons have been placed at quotations.

Quotations are as follows:—

| COMPANY. | PAID UP. | QUOTATIONS. |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| Alhambra | \$200 | \$120 |
| Banks— | | |
| Hongkong & S'hai .. | \$125 | \$895, buyers London, £105 |
| National B. of China | | |
| A. Shares | £6 | \$51, sales |
| Bell's Asbestos E. A. .. | 12s. 6d. | \$7, sellers |
| China-Borneo Co. | \$12 | \$10, sellers |
| China Light & P. Co. .. | \$10 | \$8½, sellers |
| China Provident | \$10 | \$9, sales & sellers |
| Cotton Mills— | | |
| Ewo | Tls. 50 | Tls. 65 |
| Hongkong | \$10 | \$12 |
| International | Tls. 75 | Tls. 60 |
| Laou Kung Mow | Tls. 100 | Tls. 90 |
| Soychee | Tls. 500 | Tls. 370 |
| Dairy Farm | \$6 | \$12½, sales & buy. |
| Docks & Wharves— | | |
| H. & K. Wharf & G. .. | \$50 | \$88, sellers |
| H. & W. Dock | \$50 | \$122½, sellers |
| New Amoy Dock | \$61 | \$111 |
| Shanghai Dock and | | |
| Eng. Co., Ltd. | Tls. 100 | Tls. 83, buyers |
| S'hai & H. Wharf | Tls. 100 | Tls. 216 |
| Fenwick & Co., Geo. | \$25 | \$18, sellers |
| G. Island Cement | \$10 | \$19, sellers |
| Hongkong & C. Gas | £10 | \$175, buyers |
| Hongkong Electric | \$10 | \$16 |
| Hongkong Hotel Co. | \$50 | \$118, sellers |
| Hongkong Ice Co. | \$25 | \$240 |
| Hongkong Rope Co. | \$10 | \$20, sales & buy. |
| H'kong S. Waterboat | \$0 | \$9½, sales |
| Insurances— | | |
| Canton | \$50 | \$282½, sellers |
| China Fire | \$20 | \$85, sellers |
| China Traders | \$25 | \$97, x.d. |
| Hongkong Fire | \$50 | \$335, sellers |
| North China | £5 | Tls. 80, sellers |
| Union | \$100 | \$785, x.d. sellers |
| Yangtze | \$60 | \$170, buyers |
| Land and Buildings— | | |
| H'kong Land Invest. | \$100 | \$100½ |
| Humphrey's Estate | \$10 | \$11, sales |
| Kowloon Land & B. | \$30 | \$37½, sellers |
| Shanghai Land | Tls. 50 | Tls. 102 |
| West Point Building | Tls. 50 | Tls. 100 |
| Mining— | | |
| Charbonnages | Fr. 250 | \$450, buyers |
| Raub | 18/10 | \$7½, sellers |
| Peak Tramways | \$10 | \$11, buyers |
| Philippine Co. | \$10 | \$5 |
| Refineries— | | |
| China Sugar | \$100 | \$115, buyers |
| Luzon Sugar | \$100 | \$21, sellers |
| Steamship Companies— | | |
| China and Manila | \$25 | \$16½, sellers |
| Douglas Steamship | \$50 | \$38, buyers |
| H. Canton & M. | \$15 | \$29½, buyers |
| Indo-China S.N. Co. | £10 | \$71 |
| Shell Transport Co. | £1 | \$43, buyers |
| Star Ferry | \$10 | \$30, sales |
| Do. New | £5 | \$19½, sellers |
| South China M. Post. | \$25 | \$25 |
| Steam Laundry Co. | \$5 | \$7, sales |
| Stores & Dispensaries— | | |
| Campbell, M. & Co. | \$10 | \$20, sellers |
| Powell & Co., Wm. | \$10 | \$38, sellers |
| Watkins | \$10 | \$34 |
| Watson & Co., A. S. | \$10 | \$12½, sales & buy. |
| United Asbestos | \$4 | \$10, buyers |
| Do. Founders | \$10 | \$150 |

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending 11th April, 1907, states:—Business has been done in most of the leading stocks during the week, but owing to the tightness of money the market is somewhat depressed, and there is little prospect of improvement in the money market for some time to come. Banks—Hongkong & Shanghai Banks. A fair business has been done at \$887½ and \$890

exchange 73. The T. T. on London to-day is 2/10½. Marine and Fire Insurance.—No business reported. Yangtze Insurance. This Company has declared a dividend of \$12, but we have not heard of any shares changing hands. Hongkong quotes Unions at \$845 buyers. Shipping.—A further decline has been reported in Indos, the market closing with buyers at Tls. 53. Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. No business is reported in this stock, but ordinary shares are steady at Tls. 51 ex-div., and there are buyers of Preference shares at Tls. 50. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai & Hongkew Wharves, after declining to Tls. 215 cash, steadied again to Tls. 222½ cash: there are new sellers at this rate. Business was reported at Tls. 215, Tls. 220, Tls. 222½ cash. Tls. 217½, Tls. 220, and Tls. 222½ April. Tls. 221 and Tls. 227½ June, and Tls. 225 July. Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co. Business was reported at Tls. 85 cash and Tls. 90 and Tls. 84 April. Sugars.—A fair business has been done in Peraks at Tls. 85 cash and 95 July, and shares are still offering at Tls. 85 cash. Mining.—Kaiping's bearer scrip. No business was reported, but small lots of shares are wanted at Tls. 18½. Lands.—Old Land Shares were dealt in at Tls. 100 and 103, and new Lands improved accordingly, the quotation being at the close Tls. 90. Industrial.—There has been a further decline in the price of all Cotton Mill shares, Ewo being dealt in at Tls. 68 cash, 70½, 69, and 68 June, International Cotton Shares. Business opened at £. 50 June, but declined to Tls. 58. Shanghai Gas Co. A single operation took place at Tls. 109. Anglo-German Brewery Shares have changed hands at \$82, and further shares are wanted at this rate. Maatschappij, A.C., in Langkats. Business was reported at Tls. 27 June, Tls. 275 and 274½ July. Miscellaneous.—Horse Bazaars changed hands at Tls. 43½ and Shanghai Mutual Telephone Shares at Tls. 61. Stores and Hotels.—Hall and Holtz Shares are quoted at \$23, Central Hotels at \$16 for old shares, and \$15 for new. Hotel des Colonies at Tls. 15½ for cash and Tls. 16 June Loans and Debentures.—No business.

EXCHANGE

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| ON LONDON.— | FRIDAY, April 19th. |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 2/1½ |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 2/1½ |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight | 2/1½ |
| Bank Bills at 4 months' sight | 2/1½ |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight | 2/1½ |
| Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight | 2/1½ |
| ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand | 266½ |
| Credits 4 months' sight | 271 |
| ON GERMANY.—On demand | 216½ |
| ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand | 51½ |
| Credits, 60 days' sight | 52½ |
| ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer | 156½ |
| Bank, on demand | 156½ |
| ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer | 156½ |
| Bank on demand | 156½ |
| ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight | 72½ |
| Private, 30 days' sight | 73½ |
| ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand | 103½ |
| ON MANILA.—On demand | 103½ |
| ON SINGAPORE.—On demand | 11 p.m. |
| ON BATAVIA.—On demand | 126½ |
| ON HAIPHONG.—On demand | 6½ p.m. |
| ON SAIGON.—On demand | 4½ p.m. |
| ON BANGKOK.—On demand | 70 |
| SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate | \$ 9.40 |
| GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael | \$49.60 |
| SILVER, per oz | 30½ |

FREIGHT.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Freight Market Report, dated Shanghai, 11th April, 1907, states:—Our Homeward Freight market remains dull and without change since our last. Coastwise:—This shows a slight improvement since last writing, but with not a great deal of business to report for "outsiders." The liners are busy and rates firm. In the south trade has been very fair indeed.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 45/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles, or Havre, 40/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 30/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez):—Tea 7/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (overland):—per carload, Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross; less than carload, Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross, plus river freight. To Shanghai.—Tea and General Cargo, Tls. 1.80 to \$1.80 per ton weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

April.—

ARRIVALS.

- 14, Albenga, German str., from Foochow.
 14, Canton, Chinese str., from Saigon.
 14, Ceylon Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
 15, Bennohr, British str., from Middlesbro.
 15, Cheongshing, British str., from Tientsin.
 15, Glenogle, British str., from Singapore.
 15, Hikosan Maru, Jap. str., from Kuchinotzu.
 15, Hsinchang, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 15, Iyo Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.
 15, Kiakiang, British str., from Shanghai.
 15, Nikko Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.
 15, Polynesien, French str., from Shanghai.
 15, Salazie, French str., from Marseilles.
 15, Saugambia, Ger. str., from Hamburg.
 15, Taiyuan, British str., from Melbourne.
 15, Tingrang, British str., from Saigon.
 15, Yuenang, British str., from Manila.
 16, Kashima Maru, Jap. str., from Saigon.
 16, Meefco, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 16, Ningpo, British str., from Saigon.
 16, Pongtong, German str., from Bangkok.
 16, Providence, Nor. str., from Haiphong.
 16, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
 16, Sheikh, British str., from Cardiff.
 16, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
 17, Choyang, British str., from Shanghai.
 17, Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Saigon.
 17, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
 17, Joshin Maru, Japanese str., from Saigon.
 17, Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., from London.
 17, Kanju Maru, Japanese str., from Saigon.
 17, Kueichow, British str., from Chefoo.
 17, Lightning, British str., from Calcutta.
 17, Norrona, Korean str., from Saigon.
 17, Proteus, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 17, Sexta, German str., from Saigon.
 17, Tjibodas, Dutch str., from Macassar.
 17, Yoneyama Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
 18, Antenor, British str., from Shanghai.
 18, Chibbi, British str., from Saigon.
 18, Delhi, British str., from Bombay.
 18, Delta, British str., from Shanghai.
 18, Hunan, British str., from Saigon.
 18, Kobsichang, Ger. str., from Kobsichang.
 18, Yatsing, British str., from Saigon.
 19, Wong Kui, German str., from Bangkok.

April.—

DEPARTURES.

- 15, Ajax, British str., for Shanghai.
 15, Busbu Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
 15, Haitan, British str., for Swatow.
 15, Japan, British str., for Singapore.
 15, Monmouth, British cruiser, for Japan.
 15, Paschan, German str., for Yokohama.
 15, Salazie, French str., for Shanghai.
 16, Benmohr, British str., for Nagasaki.
 16, C. Diederichsen, German str., for Hoihow.
 16, Glancus, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Glenearn, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Hangsang, British str., for Swatow.
 16, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 16, Mongolia, America str., for Shanghai.
 16, Polynesien, French str., for Saigon.
 16, Skramstad, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 16, Shimosa, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Tean, British str., for Manila.
 16, Yochow, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Albenga, German str., for Singapore.
 17, Carlton, British str., for India.
 17, Ceylon Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 17, Clanzchow, British str., for Saigon.
 17, Clara Jebben, German str., for Saigon.
 17, Dalny, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 17, Denbighshire, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Fukushima Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
 17, Glenogle, British str., for Amoy.
 17, Hinsang, British str., for Hongay.
 17, Iyo Maru, Japanese str., for London, &c.
 17, Lothian, British str., for Callao.
 17, Nikko Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.
 17, Prima, German str., for Saigon.
 17, Quinta, German str., for Saigon.
 17, Senegambia, German str., for Shanghai.
 17, Signal, German str., for Swatow.
 17, Triumph, German str., for Haiphong.
 18, Chowfa, German str., for Amoy.
 18, Drufer, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 18, Fooksang, British str., for Singapore.
 18, Hsinchang, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 18, Istok, Austrian str., for Singapore.
 18, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for K. C. Wan.
 18, Lookan, German str., for Swatow.
 18, Lyra, American str., for Moji.
 18, Rajaburi, German str., for Bangkok.
 18, Salva, Norwegian str., for Singapore.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Piole*, from Bangkok, Mr. F. Zolander.
 Per *Choyang*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Messrs. H. Fod and Johansen; from Swatow, Mr. R. Von Rantenfeld.
 Per *Yuenang*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Verne, Mrs. Holstein, Mrs. Duggan, Miss Clara B. White, Miss L. M. McElhannon, Miss M. R. Allwine, Lieut. H. Evans, U.S., Messrs. E. Millar, Alfred A. Norworth, W. A. Wicren, R. U. Strong, J. S. Peiter, Otto Holstein, H. T. Mead and S. J. Wright.
 Per *Salazie*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr. G. des Garses d'Arc, from Colombo, Mr. H. A. W. Brent, Lt. Col. et Mlle Ramsden; from Singapore, Mme. Avramson, Messrs. Hotchand Lehman; from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, Messrs. E. Cuniac, M. S. A. Joseph, M. Speltinchi, Berenne, Bataille, Un Indien, M. E. Grimaut, Gerbault.
 Per *Delhi* from Singapore, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Dall, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Fock, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Phelps, Miss Pientice, Miss Geisinger, Messrs. H. Stephenson, C. E. Brigant, P. C. Russell, Cakay Loke Gen, Brugema, G. Lamberger; for Shanghai, Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Shellbear and 2 children, Messrs. Brock Johnson, S. Buckingham, F. Sackhuysen and N. Dennis and servant; for Yokohama, from London, Mr. R. Johnson; from Marseilles, Mr. K. Gadalin and Mr. F. A. Powell.
 Per *Delta*, from Shanghai, for Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Laver and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rakodje, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. C. Hawkins, Mrs. Bridge and 4 children, Mrs. Bryne, Run, Mrs. Far on & nurse, Miss E. H. Allibone, Miss K. Ralston, Miss C. C. Macdonald, Miss L. Clarke, Rev. C. P. Williams, Rev. A. Lyshell, Capt. O. L. Keough, Capt. B. Lundholm, Messrs. A. Clarke, W. A. Turoball, B. Lankster, W. T. Sykes, A. Galloway, S. Hebdon, M. Mergallho, S. S. Abdulla, A. E. C. Hondson, M. Gill, J. D. Smidley, E. R. Mogra, E. Maucher, H. M. Piat, Paul Auge, J. H. Bartwell, O. Branner, R. Kottman, G. Touchudin, T. Little, J. A. S. Wadsworth and T. F. Parker.
 Per *Polynesien*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Mrs. Help and amah, Rev. G. Gellay, Messrs. Goblitz and E. Noel; for Saigon, from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Chastinet and infant; from Shanghai, Messrs. Maitau, Z. mati, Cosquer, Moullec and Grissais; for Singapore, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Talmu, Miss Clara, Miss Gesela, Messrs. M. Farbez, Roldenberg, Newhouse, Zuckermann and Chussey; for Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. de Prella de la Niopre, Mr. Casicbiol; for Marseilles, from Yokohama, Mr. S. Nagakura, Mme. Van Vabrie, from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Marecki and infant; from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Laroche, Mr. and Mrs. Busch, Mr. and Mrs. Beaufort, Mr. and Mrs. Menier, Mr. and Mrs. Grosgean and infant.
 Per *P. E. Friedrich*, for Hongkong, from Naples, Mr. T. R. Yangco; from Genoa, Mrs. B. Kyburz, Graf Alex. Rev. Yschist, Messrs. Paul Hottrich, Francis Arnold, B. Albrecht, from Southampton, Mrs. Chamberlain, Messrs. P. M. Hodgson, Richd. Chamberlain, John Buchanan and E. W. Carpenter; from Colombo, Mrs. G. Kull, Arthur Peill, Messrs. J. B. Spence, Nolan, Davis, Alexander and Furstenberger; from Penang, Regier, Assessor Dr. Hani; from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Goss, Mrs. Holly, Mrs. Cunlon, Messrs. J. Schacht, A. Loeb, H. Turner, D. H. K. Macaulay, Barrot, Sullivan and Miss Sullivan; for Shanghai, Miss G. J. MacLagan, Mr. Hauptmann Ahlers.
 Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Burnawick, Mr. and Mrs. Tuchausti and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Briggs and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Brangan, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. and Miss Harker, Mrs. J. Lothorn, Mrs. J. F. Smith, Mrs. B. R. Moore, Mrs. C. L. Husx, Mrs. Whitton and child, Mrs. Kemp and 2 children, Messrs. A. Hennessy, Shellock, O. Reilly, Deangutild, Miss (2) Inchausti, Miss Macdonald and 2 children, Capt. H. C. Hutchings, Paymaster J. J. Arms, Lt. W. E. Moore, Messrs. E. Paul, H. Scott, J. Savine, Mazzuchi, C. Farrow, J. McQuaide, J. Madara, E. Larron, H. C. Gray, R. K. Buckland, W. L. Johnson, J. G. Grady, H. Allyn, M. Grag, W. Weber, E. J. Engster, E. Marry, G. L. Seank, M. D. Stewart, R. L. Spalsbury, A. Manigo, I. Koch, H. L. Jones, Ihokandas, A. Ramos, P. Refundo and M. Cruz.

Per *Lighting* from Calcutta, &c., Col. and Mrs. F. F. Perry, Rev. and Mrs. Porter and five children, Miss J. Duncan, Rev. Martin, Messrs. B. Pontifex, Loryman, W. C. Webb and Park.

DEPARTED.

Per *Salazie*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Bayan, Miss Vale, Dr. Selden, Dr. Mack, Rev. F. W. Leuschner, Rev. H. M. Stocking, Capt. Akin Higgins, Messrs. M. E. Wallack, Ward, Geon Speltinchi, H. E. Kral, Heinrich Lab, A. Neidt, T. Asheton Smith and E. Bonnet, for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Goss; for Yokohama, Mr. R. M. Row.

Per *Polynesien*, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Messrs. W. Weber, S. A. Joseph and Parry; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Keegan, Mrs. G. James, Miss Bonnet, Hon. G. Raman-dras, Messrs. H. J. R. sen-rantz, Nighlingale, E. L. Dodson and Bichonall; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hoffmann, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Aitkin, Mrs. Richarme, Messrs. Balliste, W. S. Bissett, R. gar raz, Otto Schroder and G. Richarme.

Per *Prinz Edel Friedrich*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Remedios, Mrs. von Lier, Mrs. E. Morrisson, Dr. Macaulay, Dr. K. E. Chow, Messrs. A. F. Dowler, Lorenz, H. Jossen, T. H. Sedgwick, Zolac, Katz, Markes, D. litart; for Nagasaki, Mrs. Carboia and baby, Miss Hansen, Mr. C. Schwin, for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Ruch, Miss Ruch, Mr. Wurasurga and party, Mr. Ibi and party, for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. Loeckus, Mr. and Mrs. Pesci, Mrs. G. Sull, Mrs. Heron and party, Mrs. H. D. Colville, Mrs. E. S. Moore, Mr. Clark, Miss Moore, Miss Hoopes, Messrs. B. Lohrop, Frank M. Lorousahewa.

Per *Mongolia*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. King, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. A. Saxe, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cary, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierce Sowell, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. P. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Hays, Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Nolan, Mr. and Mrs. John Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Terwilliger, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Crickshank, Mr. and Mrs. Chai and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Briggs and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fisher and infant, Mr. and Mrs. B. V. Kunowski, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bonner and children, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Kadoorie and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Briggs and daughter, Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Kitzridge, Rev. and Mrs. R. H. Graves, Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Chambers and children, Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Gussie, Mrs. and Miss Seuld, Mrs. Annie Webster Roberts, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Jessie, daughters and nurse, Mrs. G. Scott and infant, Mrs. George Bennett, Mrs. C. Parry, Mrs. F. R. Jones, Mrs. Abbie M. Van Frank, Mrs. Ernest Sharpe, Mrs. G. W. Jenks, Mrs. Sarah Danick, Mrs. Adamson and children, Mrs. A. A. Ayatson, Mrs. H. Stein, Mrs. R. Powers, Miss M. T. Greene, Miss A. B. Jenks, Miss Edith Lyam, Miss Lulu E. Whilden, Miss V. de Noix, Miss Meadows, Miss A. E. Hancock, Miss Heming, Miss M. H. Laid, Miss A. Warder, Miss Fish, Miss Nolan, Miss Merchant, Miss P. H. Williams, Miss Steele, Miss Chai, Dr. Arthur Peill, Dr. Hagel, Dr. J. M. Swan, Dr. J. M. Swan, Rev. W. J. Wuisenberry, Rev. E. C. Smith, Rev. John Lake, Rev. B. P. Roach, Rev. J. R. Saunders, Rev. Joseph Small, Col. Haskell, Capt. H. A. Hutchings, Prof. Mohard, Messrs. C. N. Heming, F. W. Williams, C. H. Roberts, A. G. Van Nostrand, A. Silva Bato, E. C. Mackle, J. H. Seth, M. D. Eubank, J. H. Haslam, D. P. Lewis, F. E. Bates, S. Kniss, M. H. O'Brien, H. C. Gray, J. Schacht, G. L. Lovell, M. T. Wack, F. R. M. Jones, J. Watson, E. Sharpe, L. L. Curtis, F. F. Lincoln, M. Waligorski, N. S. Marshall, A. G. Potter, W. H. Wate, J. W. Lyall, E. A. Smith, W. H. and S. H. Shotwell, C. A. Davenport, W. Hane, Grant, Alexander, Davis, C. N. Laird, J. F. Wick, Tinton, A. L. J. Z. de La Bruchellerie, Webster Everett, N. Canvers Powell, R. Pater, L. Breton, C. T. Chie, Holstein, T. J. Asm, E. J. McQuaide, C. E. Garner, O. Schaeffer and M. T. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Meadows and children.

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